

Clashes mar Rashidiyah truce

BEIRUT (R) — Renewed fighting on Tuesday marred a Syrian-mediated truce between Amal militants and Palestinians around a refugee camp in South Lebanon, security sources reported. They said machine-gun and rocket fire was exchanged when Palestinians tried to raise a flag at the entrance to the Rashidiyah camp, south of the port of Tyre. The camp, with an estimated 20,000 residents, has been sealed off by Amal fighters since Tuesday when clashes broke out between the two sides, apparently after an Amal patrol was ambushed nearby. A ceasefire came into force on Friday to enable both sides to seek a settlement. There has been sporadic shooting since then, including Tuesday's clash which lasted 20 minutes. The sources said a committee of Palestinian and Amal officials and one Syrian observer had arrived at the village of Bourj Rahhal, northeast of Tyre, to settle differences — including Amal's insistence on disarming Palestinians in the camp. In Beirut, meanwhile, Claude Aime, deputy assistant to U.N. Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar, had separate talks with President Amin Gemayel and Prime Minister Rashid Karami.

Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordan Press Foundation
جوردان تايمز يومية سياسية مستقلة عن المؤسسة الصحفية الأردنية، الراي.

Meeting to discuss life support

AMMAN (Petra) — Test-tube babies and life support systems will be among topics to be discussed at a six-day meeting here by the Islamic Jurisprudence Council (Fiqh) which begins on Saturday under the patronage of His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, the Regent. The opening session is to be held at the Ministry of Higher Education and the sessions will later be held at the Royal Academy for Islamic Civilisation Research (Al al Bait Foundation) and the Regency Palace Hotel. The Jeddah-based council, which is affiliated to the Organisation of Islamic Conference (OIC), groups representatives of 30 Arab and Islamic countries which are expected to send delegations to take part in the meeting along with experts on Islam and Islamic affairs from the United States, South America, Morocco, Sudan, Qatar, Tunisia and Saudi Arabia. The working papers to be reviewed by the participants deal with contemporary issues of concern to Islam around the world. Al al Bait Foundation will be represented at the meeting by a delegation led by Minister of Awqaf and Islamic Affairs Abdul Aziz Al Khayat.

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New envoy sworn in

AMMAN (Petra) — Jordan's ambassador-designate to the Sultanate of Brunei and Indonesia, Mr. Nayef Mula, was sworn in here Tuesday before His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, the Regent. The ceremony at the Royal Court was attended by Minister of Court Adnan Abu Odeh, Chief Chamberlain Prince Ra'd Ibn Zaid, Acting Foreign Minister Marwan Dridin and Royal Court Secretary General Basam Al Saket.

Mapam leader blasts censorship on news of nuclear weapons

TEL AVIV (R) — An Israeli parliamentarian on Tuesday called for an open debate on renewed press reports that Israel has nuclear weapons and criticised the use of censorship to suppress discussion of the issue. Yair Tsaaban, a spokesman for the Mapam Party, said in parliament it was high time for an open debate on the nuclear issue in Israel. The London Sunday Times said at the weekend that Israel had produced between 100 and 200 nuclear warheads over the last 20 years and was now the world's sixth-largest nuclear power.

Siad Barre receives Iraqi message

MOGADISHU (R) — The vice chairman of Iraq's Revolutionary Command Council, Izzat Ibrahim, met Somali President Mohammed Siad Barre Monday night and gave him a written message from Iraqi President Saddam Hussein, officials said. Mr. Ibrahim, who arrived here from Djibouti, is on an official visit to solicit Arab support for Iraq in its six-year-old war with Iran, they said.

Weinberger in Peking

PEKING (AP) — U.S. Defence Secretary Casper Weinberger arrived Tuesday for talks on arms control and Chinese relations with the Soviet Union and the United States. Mr. Weinberger carried private messages from U.S. President Ronald Reagan to Chinese leader Deng Xiaoping and Premier Zhao Ziyang, U.S. officials have said. The U.S. defence secretary met Tuesday evening with Yang Shangkun, secretary-general of the Communist Party central military commission, Yang Dezhi, chief of the People's Liberation Army (PLA) general staff, and other PLA officials at the Great Hall of the People.

Panel extends Aquino's term

MANILA (AP) — A commission drafting a new constitution defeated an opposition attempt to force new presidential elections and agreed Tuesday to extend President Corason Aquino's term until June 30, 1992. By a 37-4 vote, the commission agreed to put a provision into the draft constitution extending Mrs. Aquino's term by four months without requiring new elections. Two commission members abstained.

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King and Gandhi review bilateral ties and Mideast issues

India backs Jordan's call for int'l conference Both emphasise need for end to Gulf war

NEW DELHI (Agencies) — His Majesty King Hussein and Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi held official talks on Tuesday covering Jordanian-Indian relations, ways to promote them in various fields, developing trade links and opening new scopes for bilateral cooperation.



The talks also covered current world issues and the latest developments in the Middle East, the Jordan News Agency, Petra, said.

While discussing the Palestine problem, Mr. Gandhi emphasised New Delhi's support for just Arab causes and called for the withdrawal of Israeli forces from all occupied Arab lands, Petra said.

The Indian side also voiced its support and backing for Jordan's efforts for the establishment of a just and honourable peace through an international conference to be attended by all concerned parties as well as the five permanent members of the United Nations Security Council for the implementation of Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338 which would establish the rights of the Palestinian people in their homeland, the agency said.

(Continued on page 4)

Jordan will not agree to direct peace talks with Israel — Peres

TEL AVIV (Agencies) — Israeli Prime Minister Shimon Peres said Tuesday that Jordan would only agree to peace negotiations with Israel within the framework of an international conference.

Mr. Peres was making a farewell address to parliament before relinquishing government next week to his right-wing Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir as part of a 1984 power-sharing accord.

Mr. Shamir's Likud bloc opposes any "territorial concessions" to the Arabs and has rejected the idea of an international Middle East peace conference.

"Israel does not need international sponsorship but Jordan has stated that without such a forum it will be unable to join negotiations," said Mr. Peres, leader of Israel's Labour Party.

He said he believed Jordan would enter direct negotiations with Israel once a conference was convened and appealed to Palestinians to join peace efforts.

The issue is expected to be a major point of friction between Mr. Peres and Mr. Shamir during the latter's two-year term in office.

Mrs. Peres warned last week that he would be willing to bring down the fragile coalition government formed 25 months ago if Mr. Shamir did not continue efforts to start Middle East peace negotiations.

Mr. Peres will step down on Friday to pave the way for Mr. Shamir to become premier on Oct. 14 according to the 1984 power-sharing agreement. Mr. Peres will assume Mr. Shamir's post as foreign minister.

In his parliament address, Mr. Peres called on Mr. Shamir to preserve the "climate of dialogue" and to "maintain the momentum towards peace."

Mr. Peres, who made peace efforts the centrepiece of his government, said the only thing now needed to start peace talks was an international forum and a

joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation with whom to negotiate.

At a two-day summit with Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak last month, Mr. Peres agreed on a committee to prepare for an international conference on Middle East peace.

But Mr. Shamir opposes an international peace conference and has said direct Arab-Israeli talks are the only way to achieve peace.

In his parliament speech, the prime minister notably refrained from stating Israel's long-standing refusal to talk to the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) as a representative for Palestinians in peace negotiations.

He said Palestinians who "don't threaten terror can join Israel in negotiations," and called on Palestinian representatives to come forward "with opinions but without pistols, without threats,

(Continued on page 4)

ASALA urges Islamic Jihad to 'execute' French captive

BEIRUT (Agencies) — An underground Armenian group called on Islamic Jihad on Tuesday to kill one of its French hostages in Lebanon to coincide with a visit to France by Israeli Prime Minister Shimon Peres.

The Armenian Secret Army for the Liberation of Armenia (ASALA) singled out hostage journalist Jean-Paul Kauffmann, calling him an Israeli spy.

Mr. Peres begins a two-day visit to Paris on Wednesday.

ASALA, in a message sent to international news agencies, also threatened to kill French President Francois Mitterrand.

The group, which has been demanding the release of three Lebanese jailed in France for political violence, earlier threatened to attack French targets around the world.

The latest hand-written message said: "On the occasion of the visit by Shimon Peres to France, we call on Islamic Jihad to execute the Zionist spy Jean-Paul Kauffmann."

Kauffmann, abducted in May last year, is one of three Frenchmen the Islamic Jihad (holy war) group says it holds.

The ASALA statement came one day after Kauffmann and two fellow hostages, diplomats Marcel Carton and Marcel Fontaine, pleaded for help on a video tape made by Islamic Jihad.

Islamic Jihad offered to swap (Continued on page 4)

Syria denies involvement in El Al bomb attempt

DAMASCUS (Agencies) — Syria on Tuesday strongly denied charges that it was involved in an attempt to blow up an Israeli El Al jetliner in London last April.

A Syrian government official, who spoke to AP on condition he was not identified, described the bombing attempt as a "farce," adding that Syria denounced "this kind of terrorism which does not serve the interests of the Arabs."

Nezar Hindawi is on trial at London's Old Bailey central criminal court on charges of trying to smuggle a suitcase full of explosives on board the Israeli Jumbo jet with 375 people aboard at London's Heathrow airport.

Prosecutor Roy Amlot told the court Monday that Hindawi planted the suitcase on his pregnant Irish girlfriend, Anne-Marie Murphy, who was to carry it aboard the airliner.

Amlot said there was "convincing evidence" the Syrian government was behind the attempt to blow up the jetliner.

He added that Hindawi told police he had met the head of Syrian military intelligence in Damascus and agreed to attack Israeli targets.

The Syrian official said Damascus "has repeatedly told all who asked that, while it fully backs legitimate resistance against the Israeli occupation army, it stands firmly against acts of violence directed against innocent civilians and civil aviation."

Another official, who also requested anonymity, charged that "as soon as an irrelevant accusation is formulated against

He has pleaded not guilty to the charge and two counts of illegal possession of a handgun.

Murphy met Hindawi after she came to London to work as a hotel chambermaid in 1984. She testified at Monday's trial opening that he bought her a return ticket and told her he would catch a subsequent flight to Israel where they would be married.

Gorbachev pledges continued efforts for peace

DAMASCUS (Agencies) — Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev pledged that his country would continue to work towards peace in the Middle East, Syria's official news agency SANA reported Tuesday.

"The Soviet Union will firmly continue its struggle for achieving a comprehensive, just and lasting peace in the Middle East," Mr. Gorbachev said in reply to a cable from Syrian President Hafez Al Assad marking the sixth anniversary of the Soviet-Syrian friendship and cooperation treaty.

He said the years since the treaty was signed in 1980 "have convincingly proved that it offered new opportunities for bolstering friendship between our countries and peoples and became an effective device in deepening Soviet-Syrian ties."

In his cable to Mr. Gorbachev, Mr. Assad had expressed "full satisfaction at the solid development of relations between our two countries for the interest of our struggle against aggressive Israeli and imperialist designs."

Peace efforts in the Middle East are expected to feature prominently at Mr. Gorbachev's summit meeting with President Ronald Reagan in Iceland later this week.

In his message to Mr. Assad, the Soviet leader was also quoted as saying that the Soviet-Syrian treaty was instrumental in blocking "imperialist and Israeli aggression."

The message said that "this treaty does answer the aspirations of the Arab struggle for legitimate rights, against the new imperialist expansionism and the aggressive policy of Israel."

The USSR will continue its strong efforts for a just, comprehensive and lasting peace in the Middle East.

Reagan to seek basis for arms accord in Iceland

WASHINGTON (R) — President Ronald Reagan's aim at his meeting with Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev this weekend is not to reach final agreement on a new arms accord but to outline a deal for their negotiators, Secretary of State George Shultz said Tuesday.

At a news conference ahead of the Oct. 11-12 meeting in Reykjavik, Iceland, Mr. Shultz also said Mr. Reagan aimed to take up with Mr. Gorbachev his concern over Soviet behaviour in various regions and press him over his country's human rights record.

Mr. Shultz said there seemed to be an opportunity for agreement with Moscow on limiting intermediate range nuclear force (INF) weapons in Europe but differences remained.

"We are not trying to reach a final agreement on something or other. We are trying to formulate propositions that will be of maximum assistance and direction to our various negotiators," he said.

Moscow and Washington have singled out INF as the issue on which the two leaders are most likely to reach an understanding at their "interim" summit. But Mr. Shultz said the most vital arms control issues remained curbing long-range or strategic ballistic missiles.

"That's the big payoff and that's what you want to try to dig into," Mr. Shultz said.

Mr. Shultz said Mr. Reagan would seek to explain to Mr. Gorbachev the logic behind his latest proposal which called for agreement on sharp cuts in strategic weapons at the same time as a "Star Wars" missile defence shield was developed.

Moscow says a defence system must be banned and insists that this is a condition for heavy strategic arms cuts.

Mr. Shultz said Mr. Reagan's stance was eminently reasonable but that Mr. Gorbachev undoubtedly had a different approach. Mr. Reagan nevertheless hoped to "engage him heavily on this issue."

But Mr. Shultz said, "I would not expect the two leaders are going to get down into the nuts and bolts of these particular issues."

Mr. Shultz did not mention nuclear testing in a long opening statement on the summit issues. Moscow says it is the top question to be dealt with by the two leaders in Iceland.

In answer to a question, Mr. Shultz said the United States would like to see progress in this area but it was necessary to "walk before you try to run."

He said Washington wanted to agree on how to verify the size of blasts and then talk about ratifying

Settlers go on violent anti-Arab spree after taxi driver is killed

Rabin warns Gaza Arabs of collective punishment

TEL AVIV (Agencies) — Hundreds of Jewish settlers blocked roads, beat up Arabs and threw stones at Arab vehicles following the killing of an Israeli taxi driver in the Palestinian market of Gaza City on Tuesday.

Israeli Defence Minister Yitzhak Rabin, on a visit to the Gaza Strip, issued a warning that if those responsible for the killing were not caught, the occupation authorities might impose "collective measures" against the Palestinians living in Gaza.

Israeli police blocked off the main highway and diverted traffic away from an intersection leading south to the Gaza Strip, where armed settlers were chanting "death to the Arabs" and "Arabs say in Gaza," according to news reports from the occupied territories.

An Arab bus and a number of Arab-owned taxis and private vehicles — easily identified by their blue licence plates — were abandoned near the intersection. The windows were smashed and parcels, clothes and shoes were strewn about the ground nearby, AP said in a dispatch.

Soldiers at the intersection told reporters some of the Arab drivers were beaten up and other fled in fear, the AP dispatch said.

The violence broke out after an Ashdod taxi driver was stabbed to death in Gaza on Tuesday after bringing his car in for repairs. Ten days earlier Ashdod factory worker and settler Chaim Azran was killed in the Gaza marketplace.

The mainstream Fatah faction of the Palestine Liberation Organisation claimed responsibility for the Azran killing.

A senior military officer was quoted by Israeli army radio as saying the assailants may have been the same in both cases.

Mr. Rabin, who visited the site a few hours after Kitaro was killed, warned that wider measures might be taken against Palestinians if his assailants were found.

"If we can't zero in on the ones who did it we will have to take steps which will have a wider impact," said Mr. Rabin in comments broadcast by Israel army radio.

Prime Minister Shimon Peres, speaking on Israel Radio, also said: "We will take all steps necessary to find the guilty ones. We have overcome things like this in the past, and we will overcome them again."

The day after Azran's death, thousands of settlers gathered in the city to protest a ceremony naming a square in honour of Moroccan King Hassan's father, Mohammed V. They cursed Mr. Peres, who attended the ceremony, beat up several Palestinians driving through the city and broke windows at city hall.

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The command said in a communique that "massive numbers" of warplanes bombed the southern berth of the western loading jetty on the already battered terminal. Also known as the Sea Island, the exposed western jetty is closer to the Iraqi coast.

The Iraqi air raid caused heavy damage to the already-battered main jetty at Kharg, putting Iranian crude exports under added pressure, shipping sources in the region said.

They said at least one of the two "T" jetty berths left operational on Kharg's eastern side since mid-September 1985 was knocked out on Monday.

The other 12 berths, including those on the "Sea Island," have been out of action for some time, most of them since late last year.

Iraq has reported more than 120 raids on Kharg in an effort to disrupt Iranian oil exports and deny Tehran vital revenue to continue the six-year-old Gulf war.

"The latest raid could prove to be extremely serious," one source said. "There is a limit to how much patching up can be done after each successful raid."

The sources said delays caused by repair work were expected to hit Iranian oil exports, which suffered a serious blow on Aug. 12 when Iraqi jets forced the closure of Iran's makeshift Sirri Island oil terminal in the southern Gulf.

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In an effort to keep its oil

two earlier treaties limiting them before discussing a comprehensive ban.

"Let's be sure that we get the cart and the horse in the right order," he said.

Mr. Gorbachev has been calling on Mr. Reagan to halt tests since he launched a moratorium on Soviet blasts in August 1985. It runs to the end of this year.

Mr. Shultz also stressed Mr. Reagan's intention of taking up with Mr. Gorbachev other areas of the superpower relationship that he said caused distrust and tension.

He said Mr. Reagan would discuss Soviet behaviour in regions such as southern Africa, Afghanistan, Central America and the Gulf war.

"He hopes to remind the Soviet leader of how important and how central these problems are and how much damage they do."

when the Sandinistas ousted the U.S.-backed dictatorship of President Anastasio Somoza.

Sandinista soldiers were to take journalists Tuesday to view the wreckage of the plane, located in heavy jungle, the defence ministry said in a statement late Monday.

The new bill in the U.S. Congress would allow the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) to administer military aid but would not permit direct U.S. military arms flights or shipments into Nicaragua.

Mr. Bendana later told ABC: "When we're talking about a U.S. plane, we're not saying it's a U.S. army plane, but it's obviously a CIA operation with CIA operatives."

Nicaragua said Monday an army unit shot down the camouflage-painted plane, probably a C-123 cargo plane, with four Americans aboard that was carrying ammunition, grenades and other military equipment for contra rebels.

It said the only survivor, whom it identified as Eugene Histenful, 35, described himself as a military

adviser.

The United States stations 55 military advisers in nearby El Salvador to train its forces in putting down leftist rebels, but these advisers are banned from going into combat there. El Salvador is north of Nicaragua.

The Nicaraguan defence ministry said the plane was shot down with a Soviet-made surface-to-air missile.

In a statement, the ministry said the plane carried at least 30,000 rounds of ammunition for AK-47 automatic rifles, dozens of rifles, an unspecified number of rocket-propelled grenades and other equipment for the contras.

Presidential press secretary Manuel Espinoza said in a phone interview Tuesday that poor visibility prevented helicopters from reaching the crash site in heavy jungle about 60 kilometres north of Costa Rica and 150 kilometres southeast of Managua.

He said a survivor still was at the crash scene and would be brought to Managua as soon as possible.

Mr. Shultz said he did not expect the incident to enter into the discussions.

Congress has approved \$100 million in nonlethal aid to the guerrillas in Nicaragua known as contras but barred U.S. military support, including the presence of U.S. advisers on Nicaraguan soil.

There was no immediate U.S. confirmation of the crew members' identities. No Nicaraguan serviceman has been reported captured or killed in combat in Nicaragua since 1979,

WASHINGTON (Agencies) — U.S. Secretary of State George P. Shultz said Tuesday some private Americans had hired the large military cargo plane shot down in southern Nicaragua but that the U.S. government was not involved.

"It wasn't an American cargo plane," Mr. Shultz told a news conference.

This disputed statement by the Sandinista government in Managua that a man captured from the wreckage of the supply plane had identified himself as a U.S. military adviser in El Salvador and his three dead crewmates as Americans.

"We now have Americans dying in (U.S. President Ronald) Reagan's dirty war being waged against Nicaragua," Alejandro Bendana, secretary-general of the Foreign Ministry, charged in an interview from Managua broadcast early Tuesday on the ABC-TV network's "Nightline."

"This brings us closer to a direct confrontation," Mr. Bendana said.

Mr. Shultz said the plane had been "hired by private people."

He said some of them were Americans.

But, Mr. Shultz said, "they had no connection with the U.S. government at all."

Mr. Shultz was asked about the incident on Worknet, a televised news conference sponsored by the U.S. Information Agency and beamed to Europe.

The main topic was next weekend's summit meeting in Reykjavik between Mr. Reagan and Soviet leader Mikhail S. Gorbachev.

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Kuwaiti paper accuses Iran of manipulating Islamic Jihad

KUWAIT (AP) — A Kuwaiti newspaper on Tuesday described as "a cheap blackmail move" the offer by the shadowy Islamic Jihad organisation to trade three French hostages for 17 convicted terrorists in Kuwaiti jails.

The independent Al Anbaa accused Iran of "manipulating the terrorist group as part of its policy of aggression on Kuwait and other Gulf states."

The Kuwaiti government has ignored the demand made Monday for the release of the group of mainly pro-Iranian Muslim Shi'ites convicted for the Dec. 1983 bombing of the U.S. and French embassies and Kuwaiti economic targets. Three of the 17 have been condemned to death but not yet executed.

The Gulf state has consistently refused to release the group despite earlier demands by Islamic Jihad and a series of threats and acts of sabotage that included an attempt on the life of the emir, Sheikh Jaber Al Ahmad Al Sabah.

Another five Muslim Shi'ites are to go on trial here next Saturday in that case.

Officials, who asked their identity be withheld, ruled out any

change in Kuwait's policy that "rejects succumbing to blackmail."

"The new blackmail move condemns the Islamic Jihad as it does Iran which manipulates the terrorist organisation and inspires its bloody schemes," Al Anbaa wrote editorially. It charged that these moves indicated that Islamic Jihad and Iran were also behind the recent spate of bombings in France.

Iran has disclaimed involvement in terrorist or kidnapping cases but the Tehran regime of Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini normally sympathises with any action against "the great devil, America."

Islamic Jihad, or Islamic holy war, is believed loyal to Iran, which has been at war with Iraq since September 1980.

"The strong relation between Islamic Jihad and Iran has been established by facts and events,"

Al Anbaa said in its editorial.

"Islamic Jihad and Iran should know that their illegal demand in releasing the saboteurs in Kuwait is completely and decisively rejected and that any manoeuvres and pressures in this respect will be without avail," it went on.

"Kuwait is pursuing a firm policy, that there should be no bargaining with terrorists and terrorism, and that those who try to impair Kuwait's security should receive their just punishment," it said.

The paper warned against fresh acts of sabotage by the terrorist group after rejecting their demand.

"The new manoeuvre by the Islamic Jihad and Iran should make us more vigilant to foil any fresh acts of sabotage by the professional terrorists," it said.

Kuwait is closest to the Iran-Iraq war, the primary target in the hostilities on the rest of the Gulf region.

Iranian leaders repeatedly threaten Kuwait and Saudi Arabia to pressure them to stop financial aid for Iraq. Al Anbaa and other Kuwaiti papers have often accused Iran of planning

aggression on the Gulf country, also as part of Tehran's ambition to spread the Islamic revolution.

Arab diplomats in Kuwait have said the delay in carrying out the execution of these convicted saboteurs may be designed to protect the lives of the American and French hostages held in Beirut. There has been no official confirmation of this.

The emir has said "justice will take its course" regardless of threats.

After bombs planted at seaside cafes killed 10 people and wounded 86 in late 1985, the Crown Prince and Prime Minister Sheikh Saad Al Abdullah Al Sabah declared:

"I say it loudly and clearly to those who send the messages: Threats won't scare us, and we will never bend or falter in the face of intimidation."

Last December, Kuwait denied an entry visa to Terry Waite, the Anglican Church envoy who has negotiated for the release of the hostages in Lebanon. He wanted to discuss the results of his contacts with the kidnappers.

Italy, Libya swap prisoners

ROME (R) — Secret negotiations led to the swap during the night of three members of a Libyan hit-squad held in Italy and four Italians jailed in Libya, the Foreign Ministry said Tuesday.

A surprise statement from the ministry was issued only after the Libyans had left for Tripoli and the Italians, two of them serving life sentences for plotting against Libya, had returned home in a Red Cross plane.

A ministry spokesman said Italy had been pressing for some time for the release of the Italians on the grounds of ill health.

A breakthrough came when Rome agreed to pardon the three Libyans who had been jailed as members of an assassination squad sent to Italy from Libya and posing as students.

Jussuf Uhlida, one of the three, was jailed for life for shooting dead a wealthy Libyan businessman, Abdul Gelfi Aref, an opponent of the Libyan regime, in a cafe on Rome's fashionable Via Veneto in April 1980.

Uhlida's sentence was later reduced to 26 years. The other two Libyans released with him overnight were Mohammad Sidki Sajed Dous and Juma Mohammad Ali Mezaidi, both serving 14 years and 11 months for the attempted killing of two Libyan businessmen at Rome's Fiumicino Airport in February 1981.

Gunmen kill Sunni cleric in Beirut

BEIRUT (AP) — Masked assassins riding a motorbike shot and killed a senior Sunni Muslim cleric with silencer-equipped pistols near a west Beirut mosque Tuesday, police said.

The militarily weak but economically powerful Sunni community has been frequently criticised by Shi'ite Muslim leaders and Syria for sympathising with the Palestinians.

Syria and Lebanon's mainstream Shi'ite Amal militia are bent on preventing Palestine Liberation Organisation Chairman Yasser Arafat from regaining the Lebanon power base he lost in Israel's 1982 invasion.

Police, however, said there was no proof of a link between the cleric's assassination and the conflict between Arafat, Amal and Syria.

The discovery of six bodies in east Beirut at dawn Tuesday raised to 22 the total of bullet-riddled corpses found in the Christian sector of the Lebanon capital since Sept. 28.

Some 600 supporters of deposed Falangist militia commander Elie Hobeika

ambulance rushed him to the American University Hospital in the Ras Beirut district, but he died on the way from three bullet wounds in the head, police said.

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Some 600 supporters of deposed Falangist militia commander Elie Hobeika

stormed that day into east Beirut from the Muslim sector to reinstate their leader at the helm of the Lebanese Forces, the nation's Falangist militia.

Police had said 65 people were killed and more than 200 wounded before loyalists of the current militia commander Samir Geagea, backed by Falangist units of the Lebanese Army, defeated Mr. Hobeika's thrust.

Another 55 Hobeika backers were listed as missing. Police said the 22 corpses found so far were believed to be of those missing.

President Amin Gemayel, a Maronite Catholic, eulogised Saleh as a "martyr of Lebanon."

"Sheikh Saleh's martyrdom is a great loss to Lebanon," Mr. Gemayel said in a statement released from the presidential palace.

Mr. Gemayel, the statement said, posthumously awarded Saleh Lebanon's highest medal of honour, the Order of the Cedar.

Peggy Say urges captors to open talks

BEIRUT (R) — The sister of one of three U.S. hostages held in Lebanon by the pro-Iranian "Islamic Jihad" (holy war) group urged the kidnappers Tuesday to open negotiations on freeing the captives.

"I beg you to announce the name of the person you would accept to talk to and I will ask him to meet you but please let negotiations start," said Peggy Say, sister of journalist Terry

Anderson seized more than a year ago, in an appeal issued through the independent An Nahar newspaper.

Islamic Jihad says it holds Anderson and two other Americans, hospital director David Jacobson and university dean Thomas Sutherland. They are among 20 foreigners believed kidnapped in Lebanon over the past two years.

Say's appeal came five days after the kidnappers delivered an international news agency a video-cassette in which Anderson and Jacobson pleaded for help.

"I am also ready to go to Beirut and talk to you," Say said. "We have to talk, directly or through mediators. Only with dialogue can we hope to achieve any results."

Islamic Jihad is demanding the release of 17 Arabs held in Kuwait jails for political violence.

NEWS IN BRIEF

Honecker meets Junblatt

EAST BERLIN (R) — East German leader Erich Honecker had talks with Lebanese Druze leader Walid Junblatt in East Berlin Tuesday, the official ADN news agency said. Mr. Honecker assured Mr. Junblatt of support in efforts to restore the unity of Lebanon, which has been torn by civil war since the mid-1970s. The agency gave no further details of the meeting. Mr. Junblatt, minister for tourism and transport, arrived in East Berlin last week on a previously unannounced visit in his capacity as leader of the country's Socialist Progress Party.

Montazeri's grandson killed at front

TEHRAN (R) — A grandson of Ayatollah Hossein Ali Montazeri, the designated successor to Iran's spiritual leader, Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, has been killed in fighting at the Iranian held Iraqi Gulf port of Fao, military sources said Tuesday. Yasser Rostami, 18, a student who went to the front about six months ago as a "Basiji" (irregular volunteer), was killed by mortar shrapnel last week. The Revolutionary Guards office in the ayatollah's home town of Najafabad, 340 kilometres south of Tehran, told Reuters by telephone. Montazeri's son Sa'id was reported injured by shrapnel on the Gulf war front last year.

S. Yemeni minister visits UAE

ABU DHABI (R) — South Yemeni Foreign Minister Abdul Aziz Al Dali arrived Tuesday on an official visit to the United Arab Emirates, embassy officials said. It is his second visit to the UAE since President Ali Nasser Mohammad was ousted in South Yemen in a coup on January 13. The UAE and other Gulf countries are big financial contributors to South Yemen. The officials told Reuters that Mr. Dali would have talks with UAE President Sheikh Zaid bin Sultan Al Nahayan on bilateral cooperation and the situation in the region. He would also meet UAE Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Rashid Abdullah. Mr. Dali arrived from New York where he led his country's delegation to the 41st session of the United Nations General Assembly.

Libya says disinformation proves 'U.S. terrorism'

NICOSIA, Cyprus (AP) — Libya charged Tuesday that Washington's recent disinformation campaign against it proved that the United States engages in state terrorism.

A commentary broadcast by Libya's state-controlled Tripoli Radio, monitored in Nicosia, dubbed U.S. President Ronald Reagan "Israel's mad dog."

The U.S. admission that a disinformation campaign was launched against Libya "proves that this administration of Israel's mad dog is using all kinds of state terrorism," the commentary said.

The U.S. admission has caused an uproar in the United States with the administration accused by critics of damaging U.S. credibility.

The disinformation plan was designed to weaken Libyan leader Col. Muammar Qadhafi politically and make him think the United States was about to launch a fresh military attack on Libya.

"American and international public opinion realises now that all earlier U.S. charges accusing Libya of involvement in terrorist activities are lies," the commentary said.

"There is no doubt whatever that U.S. propaganda is full of lies. It is not aimed against terrorism, as is claimed, and its real objective is to escalate state terrorism against Third World states and their people," it added.

"It is now proved beyond doubt that all the American charges against Libya are completely baseless and this uncovers the

dangers that U.S. policies pose for the world."

"All nations in the world, but particularly West European states, must face this mad policy firmly, because this mad United States policy is dragging the world into jungle law," the commentary added.

"American and international public opinion is now aware of the lies by the United States and its claims concerning the two aggressions against Libya."

This was a reference to the U.S. air raids on the Libyan cities of Tripoli and Benghazi on April 15.

In Washington, a White House spokesman said President Ronald Reagan retains confidence in his national security adviser and is not disturbed by the controversy over a secret White House plan to deceive Col. Qadhafi into thinking the United States might attack him again.

Deputy Press Secretary Larry Speakes said Mr. Reagan's chief of staff, Donald Regan, also has confidence in the national security aide, John M. Poindexter.

Some White House aides have privately criticised Mr. Poindexter for drafting a memo to Mr. Reagan calling for "real and illusory events — through a disinformation programme — with the basic goal of making Col. Qadhafi think that there is a high degree of internal opposition to him within Libya, that his key trusted aides are disloyal, that the U.S. is about to move against him militarily."

Militant Jews plan new settlements under Shamir

By Howard Goller
Reuter

KEDUMIM, West Bank — Militant Jewish leaders in the occupied West Bank are planning a drive for new Israeli settlements that could rock the shaky coalition government soon after Yitzhak Shamir becomes prime minister next week.

Shamir, the hardline foreign minister, takes over on Tuesday from Labour Party Prime Minister Shimon Peres under a 1984 power-sharing agreement already tested to the limits over peace moves and cabinet personalities.

Daniella Weiss, a firebrand leader of the ultra-nationalist Gush Emunim movement, said settlers were encouraged that existing Jewish outposts grew by 50 per cent under Peres. She said they plan to push for new outposts.

Weiss, who lives in the 1,500-strong Jewish settlement of Kedumim near Nablus, said settlement leaders expect Shamir's support when he takes over.

But Shamir says he is bound by a coalition accord signed with Peres by which the government agreed to build six new settlements. Only two have been established.

Both Israeli leaders say the hard-pressed economy and

government pact impose limits on new settlements. Weiss, who holds the post of secretary-general in Gush Emunim, says settlers will tolerate no excuses under Shamir's leadership.

"Of the Likud, we demand much more," she says. Experts say 60,000 Jewish settlers have moved into 126 new settlements since Israel occupied the West Bank in the 1967 Middle East war. The outposts vary in size from two families to 12,000 people and are scattered around the towns and villages of some 800,000 Palestinians.

"We wouldn't like to see the government broken up on any issue," Weiss told Reuters. "But if within six months we see Shamir is not trying hard enough, we have some tentative plans of putting up settlements in places decided upon by the national unity government."

Gush Emunim, formed in 1973 to push for West Bank Jewish settlements, has found inspiration in a Likud policy that claims "an Israeli right, rooted in the Bible" and based on Israel's security needs, to the captured land.

The organisation claims that Jews must settle in new areas to preclude Israel's giving back land. It opposes Peres' willingness to discuss trading land for peace with Israel's Arab neighbours and supports hawkish Likud cabinet ministers such as Ariel Sharon

who demand "peace for peace."

A public opinion survey in the Jerusalem Post last week showed support is growing in Israel for more West Bank settlements despite what the poll phrased as "the economic situation."

According to the poll, Israelis are split almost evenly on whether to build more settlements.

Such statistics could bolster the resolve of militant settlers to impose a solution — with or without government action. Gush Emunim has a history of building illegal settlements that eventually become legal.

Shamir has been surprisingly quiet on the issue recently — probably because he does not want to irritate the very coalition partners who must ensure his coming to power.

"I do not think the emphasis has to be on the establishment of new settlements," he said in a radio interview. "In effect, the main aim is to increase the Jewish presence, in these places, and this increase already exists."

It remains to be seen how he responds to pressure from Trade Minister Sharon and Housing Minister David Levy, his outspoken rivals for the Likud leadership. Both men control huge sums which they can — and

do — spend on settlements.

The settlement movement faces an uncertain future also, despite its founding by thousands of religious Jews.

Zvimi Brand, 32-year-old director of the Kedumim Building Company, is optimistic his own community will grow in the next two years but worries the big idealistic settlement push is a thing of the past.

He says the Likud government of Menachem Begin shocked the settlement movement in 1982 by forcibly removing Jews from the town of Yamit when Israel returned captured Sinai to Egypt as part of its only peace treaty with an Arab country.

It was the only time Israel kicked Jewish settlers off their land — and its memory has sent tremors into the West Bank whenever there is new peace move, he said.

"When Peres met King Hassan in Morocco, people who were interested in building in Kedumim suddenly didn't call us," he said.

An Israel Radio survey last month said many West Bank settlers were motivated more by a comfortable lifestyle and low housing costs than Zionist ideology.

Some settlement leaders view this as a sign that Israeli life in the West Bank is no different from anywhere else.

TV & RADIO

JORDAN TELEVISION

Tel. 774111-14

PROGRAMME ONE

15:30 Koran
15:55 Cartoons
16:20 Children's programme (The White Wolf)
16:45 Scientific programme
17:10 Sports programme
17:35 The Seal
18:00 Programme on agriculture
18:30 Arabic series
19:00 News in Arabic
20:00 Message from Cairo
20:30 Arabic series
21:00 Wrestling
21:30 News in Arabic

PROGRAMME TWO

18:00 Des chiffres et des lettres
18:30 French series
19:00 News in French
19:15 Ajourdui'hui en Jordanie
19:30 News in Hebrew
19:45 Varieties
20:00 News in Arabic
20:30 Three's Company
20:55 Documentary
21:15 Nature Notebook
21:30 Alfred Hitchcock
22:00 News in English
22:30 Deceptions

RADIO JORDAN

855 KHz, A.M. & W.M.Hz. FM & KHz on 95.00 KHz, SW Tel. 774111-14

07:00 Light Music
07:30 Newsdesk
08:00 Morning Show
08:30 News Summary
09:00 Morning Show Cont.
09:30 Pop Session
10:00 Songs from Movies
10:30 News Summary
11:00 Pop Session Cont.
11:30 News Summary
12:00 News Bulletin
12:30 News Bulletin
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BBC WORLD SERVICE

630, 720, 1323 KHz

PROGRAMME ONE

06:00 Newsdesk 06:30 International
Financial News 06:45 Reflections 07:00
World News 07:09 24 Hours: News
Summary 07:30 Report on Religion
07:45 The World Today 08:00
08:30 Meridian 08:45 World
News 09:00 24 Hours: News Summary
09:30 Development '86 10:00 World
News 10:09 Reflections 10:15 Classical
Record Review 10:30 Quote, Unquote
11:00 World News 11:09 British Press
Review 11:15 The World Today 11:30
Financial News: Look Ahead 11:45 A
Land of Song 12:00 News Summary:
Continues 12:30 My Music 12:45 World
News 13:00 News About Britain 13:15
International Gardeners 13:30
Meridian 14:00 Radio Newswel 14:15
Nature Notebook 14:25 The Farming
World 14:45 Sports Round-up 15:00
World News 15:09 24 Hours: News
Summary 15:30 Development '86 15:45
Tenor and Baritone 16:00 News
Summary: Outlook 16:45 Report on
Religion 17:00 Radio Newswel 17:15
Financial News 17:30 Javari's Fagan 18:00
World News 18:09 Commentary 18:15
Counterpoint 18:45 The World Today
19:00 World News 19:09 A Letter from
Wales 19:15 Growing Points in Science
19:30 News Ideas 19:40 Book Choice
20:00 Newsdesk 20:30 Top Twenty
21:00 News Summary: Outlook 21:30
Stock Market Report 21:45 Good
Books 22:00 World News 22:09 24
Hours: News Summary 23:00

VOICE OF AMERICA

W 1200 & SW 7200, 960, 1740, 11425 and 12110 Hz

06:00 News, Informal Presentation of
Popular Music with Feature Reports.
Interviews, Answers to Listeners'
Questions, Science Reports, Sports
News at 30 minutes past the hour. 17:00
News 17:10 Newsline 17:30 Music USA
18:00 News 18:10 Focus 18:30 Special
English News & Features 19:00 News
19:10 Newsline 19:30 Magazine Show
20:00 News 20:10 Focus 20:30 Special
English News & Features 21:00 News
21:10 Newsline 21:30 Music USA
22:00 News & Editorial 22:15
Music USA Jazz 23:00 News 23:15
VOA World Report

WHAT'S GOING ON

TODAY'S EVENTS

Painting exhibition by Janet Vennart at the Royal Cultural Centre. The exhibition runs through Oct. 10, 1986.

A photo exhibition entitled "Jordan" at the French Cultural Centre (until Oct. 18).

CULTURAL CENTRES

Royal Cultural Centre: Tel. 6610267
American Centre: 644371
American Cultural Library: 641520
British Council: 6361478
French Cultural Centre: 637009
Goethe Institute: 641993
Soviet Cultural Centre: 644203
Spanish Cultural Centre: 64049
Turkish Cultural Centre: 639777
Haya Arts Centre: 661916
Hussein Youth City: 6671816
Y.W.C.A.: 641795
Y.W.M.C.A.: 644251
Assume Municipal Library: 637111
University of Jordan Library: 843555

MUSEUMS

Folklore Museum: Jewelry and costumes over 100 years old. Also mosaics from Madaba and Jerash (4th to 18th centuries). The Roman Theatre. Amman. Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 3 p.m. Year-round. Tel. 651760.

Jordan Archaeological Museum: Has an excellent collection of the antiquities of Jordan. Jabel Al Qa'a (Citadel Hill). Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m. (Closed on official holidays 10:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m.). Closed Tuesdays.

Jordan National Gallery: Contains a collection of paintings, ceramics, and sculptures by contemporary Islamic artists from most of the Muslim countries and a collection of paintings by 19th Century orientalist artists. Munazzah, Jabel Luveldah. Opening hours: 10:00 a.m. - 1:30 p.m. and 3:00 p.m. - 6:00 p.m. Closed Tuesdays. Tel. 664240.

Martyr's Memorial (Military Museum): Collection of military memorabilia dating from the Arab Revolt of 1916. Sports City, Amman. Opening hours: 9 a.m. - 4 p.m. Closed Saturdays. Tel. 664240.

Popular Life of Jordan Museum: 100 to 150 year old items such as costumes,

weapons, musical instruments, etc. Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m. Closed Tuesdays. Tel. 637116.

EXHIBITIONS

Painting exhibition by Janet Vennart at the Royal Cultural Centre. The exhibition runs through Oct. 10, 1986.

A photo exhibition entitled "Jordan" at the French Cultural Centre (until Oct. 18).

SERVICE CLUBS

Liass Amman Club. Meetings every first and third Wednesday at the Holiday Inn, 1:30 p.m.

Liass Philadelphia Club. Meetings every second and fourth Wednesday at the Amman Hotel, 7:30 p.m.

Philadelphia Rotary Club. Meetings every Wednesday at the Holiday Inn, Tel. 771331.

Barney Club. Meetings every Tuesday at the International Hotel, 2:00 p.m.

Royal Automobile Club, Jabel Amman. Eighth Circle. Tel. 816534, 817534.

CHURCHES

St. Joseph Church (Roman Catholic) Jabel Amman, Tel. 634590.

Church of the Annunciation (Roman Catholic) Jabel Luveldah, Tel. 637440.

De la Salle Church (Roman Catholic) Jabel Luveldah, Tel. 661757.

Church of the Ascension (Greek Orthodox) Abdali, Tel. 623541.

Anglican Church (Church of the Redeemer) Jabel Amman, Tel. 678906.

Assumption Catholic Church Ashrafieh, Tel. 771331.

Armenian Orthodox Church Ashrafieh, Tel. 775261.

St. Ephraim Church (Syrian Orthodox) Ashrafieh, Tel. 771751.

Amman International Church (Inter-denominational): meets at Southern Baptist School in Shmeisat. Tel. 677534.

Evangelical Lutheran Church Jabel Amman, 6th Circle, (Rev. N. Smir), Tel. 811295.



ENVOYS PRESENT CREDENTIALS — Four new ambassadors accredited to Jordan on Tuesday present their credentials to His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan the Regent at the Royal Court. The ambassadors, who were received separately by the Regent

were (from left to right): Virginia Obregon of Colombia, Mohammad Birgham of Algeria, Majid Abu Saleh of Syria and Chul Suktrung of Thailand. Upon the arrival of Prince Hassan and the four ambassadors, there was a guard of honour and the army band played the national anthems of

Jordan, Colombia, Algeria, Syria and Thailand. The presentation ceremony was attended by Court Minister Adnan Abu Odeh, Chief Chamberlain Prince Ra'd Ibn Zaid, Acting Foreign Minister Marwan Dudin, and Royal Court Secretary General Bassam Al Saket. (Petra photos).

NEWS IN BRIEF

Regent expresses condolences to deputy

AMMAN (Petra) — His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, the Regent, on Tuesday deputed the secretary general of the Royal Court to convey his condolences to Deputy Yousef Al Athem, on the death of the parliamentarian's mother.

Cement federation chairman arrives

AMMAN (Petra) — Prince Sultan Ibn Mohammad Ibn Saud Al Kaber, chairman of the board of directors of the Arab Cement Federation, arrived in Jordan on Tuesday to participate in the fifth technical meeting for the cement industry which starts here on Wednesday. The prince was received upon arrival by Mr. Khalidoun Al Thaher, director general of the Jordanian Cement Factory, and Mr. Ahmad Roussan, secretary general of the Arab Cement Federation.

Local firm wins irrigation tender

AMMAN (Petra) — The Cabinet has awarded an irrigation tender in the south Jordan Valley region to a local company. A Cabinet announcement said that the project, is expected to cost JD 8.6 million.

Princess Alia chairs horse breeders' talks

AMMAN (Petra) — Her Royal Highness Princess Alia on Tuesday chaired a board meeting of the Royal Society for Horse Breeders to review subjects related to horse breeding and veterinary services. Among the subjects discussed was a proposal by the Ministry of Agriculture to send vets abroad to specialise in horse diseases and surgery.

Toukan meets peace organisation team

AMMAN (Petra) — A delegation from the Sweden-based World Peace Organisation conferred here on Tuesday with Mr. Tayseer Toukan, Foreign Ministry secretary-general. The delegation, currently on a tour of the Middle East, were briefed by Mr. Toukan on Jordan's policies regarding current efforts for establishing peace in the Middle East region through an international conference to be held under United Nations auspices.

Jordan to take part in Baghdad fair

BAGHDAD (Petra) — Jordan is taking part in the Baghdad International Fair which is due to open on Nov. 1. The organisers have begun to receive samples of Jordanian industrial products which will be displayed at the fair. Most Arab countries, a large number of foreign countries and Arab businesses are taking part in the fair.

Regional talks review Arab agricultural marketing policies

AMMAN (J.T.) — A regional symposium on planning and developing agricultural marketing in the Near East on Tuesday reviewed six working papers dealing with marketing policies in a number of Arab countries, strategies for pricing crops, means of promoting the marketing of Arab agricultural products and providing Arab markets with their needs of crops.

One of the papers was presented by Mr. Fahmi Bishai from the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO), and it dealt with measures which aim at increasing the marketing of agricultural products.

FAO's regional office organised the symposium which opened in Amman on Monday with a speech from Under Secretary of the Ministry of Agriculture Saleh Al Lawzi who declared that Jordan, like most other Arab and developing countries, has been encountering problems in marketing its agricultural products.

The government has been trying to overcome these difficulties and problems by linking production to demand and by encouraging farmers to produce field crops and certain vegetables which are in demand in Jordan and abroad and through the application of agricultural pattern systems reduce surpluses, Dr. Lawzi said.

FAO representative Salah Juma'a also addressed the meeting urging the participants to work seriously towards solving problems in the marketing of agricultural products and ending bottlenecks.

After the opening speeches, the delegates reviewed working papers on marketing, agricultural policies and the activities of agricultural cooperatives in promoting marketing.

Khayyat returns from Islamic conference in the Soviet Union

AMMAN (Petra) — Minister of Awqaf and Islamic Affairs Abdul Aziz Al Khayyat has returned to Amman at the end of a visit to the Soviet Union during which he took part in an Islamic conference held in the city of Baku.

The minister said in a statement upon returning to Amman that 70 Arab and Islamic countries took part in the conference, held in the Soviet Union for the first time, and that delegates discussed subjects related to world peace, discrimination and the role of Islam in finding a solution to the Palestine problem and liberating its people from Israeli occupation.

JIEC to start work on Irbid industrial city this year

AMMAN (Petra) — The Jordan Industrial Estates Corporation (JIEC) intends to start work on an industrial city for Irbid, near the University of Science and Technology, before the end of this year, according to JIEC Director General Fayez Suheimat. He said that designs have been worked out for the projects and bids have been received by different contractors for its implementation.

Dr. Suheimat said that the total cost of the project will be approximately JD 6 million. The contractors will build infrastructure and supply water and electricity in addition to building roads leading to the project site, according to Dr. Suheimat. He said that the Saudi Fund for Development is expected to provide a loan covering 50 per cent of the project cost.

ACC offers more loans in 1985

AMMAN (Petra) — An annual report issued by the Agricultural Credit Corporation (ACC) said that the total value of loans offered to farmers in Jordan in the past year amounted to JD 7.9 million, compared with JD 5.5 million during 1984, registering a 45 per cent increase.

The report said that these loans financed a total of 1,910 projects in which 2,599 farmers are involved and that the agricultural projects in which the loans were used registered an increase of 32.8 per cent over the previous year.

The Jordan Valley Farmers Association (JVFA) received a JD 200,000 loan from the ACC in 1985 and the sum was re-lent to farmers in the region, the report said.

The report noted that the total amount of loans given to farmers in Jordan in the 1981-1985 development plan amounted to JD 32.1 million. But the report indicated that in 1985 the total amount of loans repaid to the ACC was only JD 6 million, four per cent higher than those loans repaid in 1984.

American architect charts influence of Islamic designs

By Josephine Zananiri
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — American architect Dr. William Cary has a rather unusual message for the Arab and Islamic worlds — he is examining the influence of Islamic architecture in the United States. Although a young man, his path of investigation is an extensive one, starting with his study of architecture in New Mexico, one of the five south western American states with a similar climate and environment to the Arab World.

The mud homes of the Indians of the area are greatly influenced by the adobe (from Arabic al thoub — the block or brick) style introduced by the Spaniards, reflecting the inwardly directed geometric designs the Arabs brought to the Iberian peninsula during their conquests.

The internalised dwelling with its flowing courtyard, gracious colonnades and structural arches and windows is a result of both climatic and cultural factors and, as Dr. Cary points out, the source of the majestic formal palaces, mosques and public buildings which spread across the known world after the Islamic conquests.

Adobe and mud

Adobe construction remains firmly part of the south western American construction tradition. Contemporary designs include an extensive housing complex as well as a hotel in Santa Fe, according to Dr. Cary.

After completing his studies, Dr. Cary travelled to West Africa and found further evidence of the extent of the shared features within Islamic architecture — the enclosed living quarters still utilising mud and timber structural beams between three and four metres. According to Dr. Cary, timber shortages dictated

the almost uniform shortness of wooden structures. From West Africa, Dr. Cary moved to Yemen with its magnificent, decorated high rise buildings of mud.

The transfer of knowledge or "intellectual baggage" as Dr. Cary terms it, reached the new world from Spain and to a lesser extent from Italy. The opening of the Suez Canal in the mid-Nineteenth Century also facilitated a renewed interest in Islamic design. Throughout the United States, in the most surprising forms and places, are buildings clearly of Islamic inspiration. Idiosyncratic architecture, as Dr. Cary terms it, was generally constructed between the 1870s and the first quarter of the Twentieth Century.

Domes, arches

One of its grandest examples, an entertainment pavilion built upon the shores of Utah's Salt Lake, appears like a gigantic Istanbul dream floating on the water and buoyed up by a masterful dome and several towers. In Miami, Dr. Cary cites the example of a Moorish villa constructed at the turn of the century and in New York, a theatre resplendent with dome, large-shoe windows and superb blue geometrical mosaic tiles with crescent moons and tiny minarets.

As the theatre is protected by a historic building order, its place in New York is assured and its unique style has come to influence the surrounding built-up environment, according to Dr. Cary.

Another quite astonishing example lies on Fourth Avenue in Brooklyn — a Catholic church, standing close by two others in the predictable mode of Gothic. Its facades use geometric tile ornamentation and incorporate exaggerated arched windows and its bell tower is a minaret, culturally a brother to those of far-off Yemen.

Delegates suggest formation of higher council for housing

By Sa'ad G. Hattar
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — A seminar on housing policies in Jordan concluded its two days of deliberations on Tuesday with a number of recommendations including a proposal to establish a higher council for housing and a call for further support to Arab inhabitants in the Israeli occupied territories.

Following the discussions, participants in the seminar sent a cable of appreciation to His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, the Regent, for his keynote address to the opening session. They also issued a resolution to accept the Crown Prince's address as a document in the seminar.

During the second day of discussions, a heated debate arose over a proposed recommendation to annual registration and tax fees on real estate transactions. The recommendation was later approved with a slight amendment and in its final form said: "Participants in the seminar recommend that the concerned authorities annual or reduce registration fees and real estate sales tax on houses which do not exceed 150 metres in area."

Supporters of the recommendation contended that there should be a reduction in sales taxes and fees as because of the fees some families, especially large ones, could not afford to move.

However, another participant in the final discussions did not favour the recommendation as he said that certain people would use it to further their own commercial interests. Some land owners might take advantage of any exemptions and build a house 50 square metres to sell a four-dunum piece of land, the participants said.

The proposed higher council for housing would be entrusted with drawing up a comprehensive national housing strategy, and founding a statistical system and a data bank to carry out studies on people's requirements for housing and building expenses.

The council would also be responsible for periodic assessments of housing projects being carried out by various organisations with a view to identify areas of weakness in implementing projects. The council would also focus on improving scientific research and identifying administrative and legislative flaws in housing-related issues.

Another recommendation called for reconsidering investments in the housing sector with a view to favouring low-income groups of society.

The participants recommended the formation of an ad hoc committee to follow up on the implementation of the recommendations with the concerned authorities.

Working papers

Two research papers were presented and discussed during Tuesday's morning session: The papers were represented by Housing Bank Deputy Director General Bassam Attari and director of the housing policies department at the Ministry of Planning Suhail Medanat.

In his paper on funding housing projects in Jordan, Mr. Attari discussed the causes and aspects of housing problems in the Kingdom and he made a comprehensive

review of the achievements, current projects and the strategies of real estate and housing organisations. In his paper, Mr. Attari called on all housing organisations — government-owned, army and private sector enterprises to coordinate their planning strategies and to extend services to low-income individuals.

Outlining the causes of housing problems in Jordan, Mr. Attari said that socio-economic and political factors over the past three decades had considerably affected the housing situation in Jordan. Palestinians who were forced to leave their homeland following the 1948 war numbered approximately 960,000 while Palestinians seeking refuge as a result of the 1967 war were estimated at 229,000 people, he said. Mr. Attari added that as a result of Israeli oppression and expansionist policies, nearly 300,000 refugees were evicted from their homeland between the years 1968 and 1982 and he noted that this growing number of refugees created a huge burden on Jordan to house the influx.

Mr. Attari went on to say that Jordan's high population growth rate of 3.5 per cent is one of the highest in the world and further aggravated housing problems at a time when long-term housing strategies did not exist.

Urban migration

Another factor, according to the research, was the urban migration, especially to Amman which now accommodates nearly

half of the Kingdom's total population.

He also noted that the average expenditure of a Jordanian family on their house represents 35 per cent or more of annual income compared to between 15 and 20 per cent in developed countries.

In the second part of his research, Mr. Attari went on to review the achievements of government and private sector housing institutions. The government-owned Housing Corporation erected 69 housing projects including 4,184 units at a cost of JD 66 million since its inception in 1966, Mr. Attari said.

Mr. Attari referred to the Urban Development Department (UDD) and said that it has carried out "outstanding projects" for low-income families and to develop rural areas surrounding the city.

In reference to the private sector's housing institutions, Mr. Attari outlined the charters and projects being carried out by the Housing Bank and other real estate establishments.

In his research on housing strategies for the future, Dr. Medanat presented a review of housing development on the East Bank over the past three decades as well as the topographic and demographic changes resulting from the Arab-Israeli conflicts in 1948 and 1967.

Dr. Medanat said that Jordan, in cooperation with the World Bank, was preparing a study to develop a general housing strategy and to identify future requirements for housing. The first phase of the study involved setting up a specialised committee to prepare the ground for comprehensive research on housing for future generations.

The study, which began in 1980 and which is expected to be completed next year, sheds light on topics related to the supply and demand fluctuations for housing in the Kingdom and the effect of declining growth rates in the Gross National Product (GNP) on finances earmarked for housing.

Hawamdeh breaks down spending on construction over past 5 years

AMMAN (Petra) — A total of JD 2,274 million was spent on construction projects during the previous five-year national development plan, approximately JD 455 million annually, of which JD 236 million was spent by the public sector and JD 219 million by the private sector, according to Public Works Minister Mahmoud Al Hawamdeh.

He said that a total of JD 210 million were spent on roads and airports, JD 587 million on public buildings and JD 194 million on water and sewerage projects in the Kingdom throughout the previous five-year plan.

The minister said that the construction sector plays a leading role in the national economy. Because of this important role, the ministry has been following up on issues and problems confronting this sector and has set up a special committee to work out a set of national specifications for building, he continued.

Under the Patronage of Her Majesty

QUEEN ZEIN EL-SHARAF

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Taha inaugurates new exhibition space with exciting trove of subtle ceramics

By Meg Abu Hamdan
Special to the Jordan Times

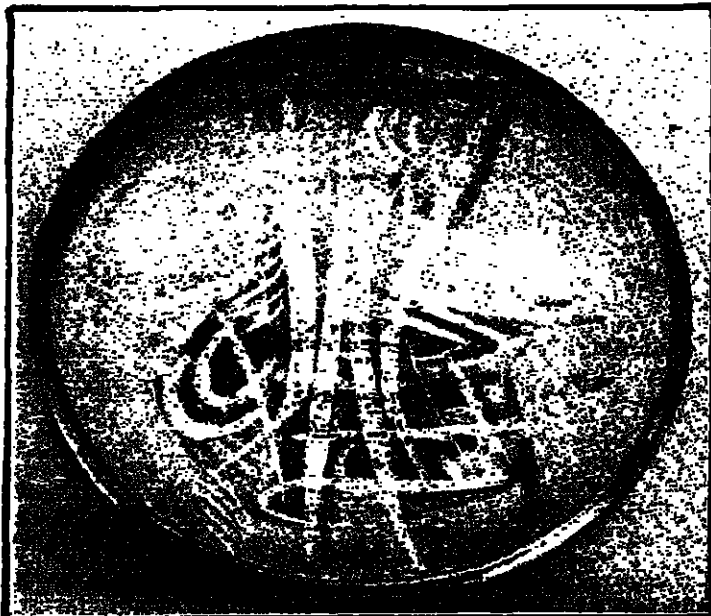
AMMAN — Mahmoud Taha has long been known and admired for his excellent craftsmanship and his subtly glazed and simple, yet sophisticated, ceramics. His present exhibition which inaugurates the Jordan Plastic Artists Association's new premises — a lovely old villa in Jabal Weibdeh, complete with courtyard and colourfully tiled floor — not only compounds this reputation but surely must promote him to one of the foremost ceramicists in the area.

It is an exciting exhibition. All over the three rooms that make up the exhibition space scattered on the floor, on table tops, on window ledges or standing on pedestals, are jars, plates, bowls, cups, jugs and sculptures of every shape and size while hanging on the walls are beautifully executed calligraphic paintings. It is a veritable Aladdin's cave, except in this treasure trove, the glitter of gems is replaced by the soft glow of delicate glazes.

Huge bowls, plates

The most mouthwatering pieces of all have to be the huge bowls and plates that sit side by side on the perimeter of the first room. Flawlessly constructed, their gently curved surfaces are covered more often than not with abstract calligraphic designs that cross, flow and merge with delicate tracery. Covered with layers of transparent glazes these muted patterns seem to emerge from deep within the clay while the different hues of the glazes change and enhance each other so that blues shine through pale khaki greens and browns through soft turquoise and purples.

Other tantalising pieces are the smaller jars, the set of cups — each



Ceramic plate — Mahmoud Taha set with its own handleless shape and subtle colour — the vases with their narrow openings and tall bodies and finally the covered treasuries with their carefully designed handles and close fitting lids.

pieces on show are early attempts in this theme and as such represent a potentially exciting new field of development for the artist.

Calligraphy

Taha's pure calligraphic work which adorns the walls are masterpieces of creativity and perfection in this difficult and exacting art. Immaculately executed, the words lead the eye in and around while the floral decorations which utilise such colours as soft pastel blues, turquoise and greens against beige backgrounds effortlessly accentuate the words while giving the whole image extra interest colour and cohesion.

The exhibition, which runs until around the middle of the month, can be seen at the new headquarters of the Jordan Plastic Artists Association which is located near the Luzmilla Hospital in Jabal Weibdeh.

ART REVIEW

Pride of place is given to the sculptural pieces which usually take the shape of medallion. On these the clay is cut away to leave geometrical shapes and letters in relief while on others where more abstract designs prevail the clay is folded back or cut away entirely to reveal complex interiors in which figures sometimes huddle. Always in all Taha's work the designs are organic and round, following the natural flow of the clay itself. In an attempt to break away from this, Taha is starting to produce mixed media pieces which incorporate layers of glass — the most angular and abrasive of materials. The two

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Stop the torture

AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL'S recent report on the torture of prisoners in Israeli-occupied territories has attracted little attention, overshadowed by the Paris bombings, the murder of the French military attaché in Beirut, and the continuing search by governments for some way of dealing with political terrorism. Yet this neglect is wrong, for a number of reasons. First, because the use of torture anywhere is an affront to human dignity, and there is too much supporting evidence, and too long and well documented a train of similar charges, to make this report one that can be lightly dismissed. Second, because of the claim always made by Israel and its supporters that it is a more advanced and human society than its neighbours. Third, because of the connection between the way in which Israel treats its subject Palestinians and the revenge exacted by a handful of them on the international community.

It is certainly true that terrible things have gone on, in the prisons of many countries in the area. Amnesty International has reported on these too. Nobody would want to be picked up by the secret police in certain Arab countries, but equally they would not want the same thing to happen to them in Jerusalem — at least not if they were Arab. Nowhere is the inferior status of non-Jews in Israel more marked than in the treatment meted out to them before the law — arbitrary arrest, detention without trial, denial of visits by family and lawyers, maximum sentences by military courts and torture. For one section of the population controlled by the Israeli state these are to be expected; the other section enjoys redress.

Of course this arbitrary contrast in known to Palestinians wherever they are, and being after all human, fosters bitter resentment among them. But this essential fact is often ignored or dismissed as irrelevant. After the Pan-Am hijacking and the massacre in the Istanbul synagogue Robert Fisk, the widely respected Middle East correspondent of the London Times, wrote an article chronicling the cycle of repression, terror and counter-terror which has marked relations between Israel and the Arabs since the foundation of the Jewish state (and, indeed, before that). "There are more than enough desperate men — most of them Palestinians," he wrote, "among the wretched camps of Beirut, Sidon, Tyre and in the suburbs of Damascus and Amman to send on such terrible missions." And he concluded: "It is difficult to recall a single instance when the principle of retaliation produced anything more than further bloodshed. Year after year Israel has retaliated for the attacks made on its citizens by Palestinians. As preventive assaults the bombings may have had limited success. But as a policy, they have proved hopeless."

That was too much for one Lionel Bloch, who wrote a letter which was given pride of place in The Times correspondence columns a few days later. Robert Fisk's argument, he said, "is completely unconvincing. Far from proving that retaliation won't work, it merely confirms that half-hearted anti-terrorist measures are ineffective. International terrorism has flourished in open societies because the killers knew that they had a fair chance of survival." In a rather surprising analogy Mr. Bloch went on to suggest that "Poles are as desperate as Palestinians ever will be," but "there are no suicide killings on the other side of the Iron Curtain." So, if authorities will only crack down hard enough, terrorism will stop.

This is an argument we are going to hear a lot of, but it is essentially the same one which led to the Israeli invasion of Lebanon. "Peace for Galilee," and all the tragedy and loss of life — not least for the Israelis themselves — which that produced. It must be hoped that terrorism can be contained. That is a hope which almost all Arab governments and peoples wholeheartedly echo, since it is on them in the first place that these mad acts recoil. Torture and terror are opposite faces of the same coin; perpetrators of both show the same reckless indifference to the consequences of their acts.

In this context Amnesty's call for a "full investigation" into the reports of torture, both in the territory occupied by Israel and "under Israeli supervision in south Lebanon" is particularly relevant. This could be done on the analogy of the Kahane Commission after the Sabra and Shatila massacres, though the horrid practice could, of course, be stopped without any committee investigation — Middle East International, London.

ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

Al Ra'i: Housing policies

A symposium on housing policies in Jordan Monday heard Crown Prince Hassan calling on concerned authorities and the general public to make better use of funds and land when implementing housing projects in the Kingdom. Prince Hassan said that Jordan should embark on creative initiatives and should find means of avoiding complications that prevailed in the past. Prince Hassan pointed to the fact that while implementing housing projects one should take into consideration the fact that certain urban regions are continuing to attract population and others are being abandoned. The country should have a balanced housing policy and should be able to put funds and land into better use, benefiting the largest possible sector of the population. Latest statistical figures indicate that 28 per cent of public spending has been going towards housing; and in the new five-year development plan, the government has made provisions for more and more housing estates to be built and more loans for individual projects to be given for building homes.

Al Dustour: Israeli blackmail?

A report in the London Sunday Times newspaper about Israel's possession of nuclear weapons came as no surprise to anyone because the Arabs and many other nations knew the fact that development of Israel's nuclear arsenal was going ahead uninterrupted. Israel's Prime Minister Shimon Peres commented by saying that Israel was not required to reply to such reports or deny their authenticity. Of course Israel's nuclear weapons would be directed against the Arabs alone and nuclear bombs could be dropped on Arab cities if Israeli extremists assume control of the government inside the Jewish state. If nuclear bombs were to be used they could be directed against any Arab country whether close to or far away from the Israeli enemy. For this reason and for its hostile attitude towards the Arab Nation, Israel has so far refused to sign a nuclear non-proliferation treaty like other nations, and continues to build up a powerful nuclear might while the world at large and the United States in particular are doing nothing to stop such action.

Sawt Al Shaab: Housing for the people

A symposium on housing policies in Jordan which was opened by Crown Prince Hassan Monday can be regarded as one of the most important and significant to be held in the country because housing affects the life of all Jordanian citizens. The symposium, as Prince Hassan pointed out in his address, touches on three essential elements: capital, man and land. These three elements should be carefully handled and fully integrated in any housing policy for the nation. Jordan, he said, has so far avoided the pitfall of city states, and continues to carry out housing projects in rural as well as urban areas, and continues to develop public services. But for this to continue and for Jordan to operate a successful housing policy, man, funds and land should be properly utilized. He said that incentives should be offered to people living in rural regions to remain in their land and refrain from moving to cities and urban regions.

Jordan, Lebanon and Sudan: Prosperity and unity

By Riad Khouri

JORDAN is among the world's smaller countries and — at least in terms of natural resources — one of the poorest. Its main wealth is people. Jordan exports them all over the Middle East from where they send home the money needed to keep the country afloat. But internally Jordan also contains a dynamic and increasingly skilled population including a class of powerful entrepreneurs; these businessmen have literally built Jordan, turning it into a fairly prosperous place.

Compared to Jordan, Sudan is big and its problems are on a bigger scale. Packed with all sorts of natural resources, the country is nevertheless among the poorest in the world, with a per capita GNP of no more than a few hundred dollars per year. Hit by drought and an influx of famine-stricken refugees from Ethiopia and Chad, Sudan depends on foreign aid just to feed itself. With 23 million people spread over 2.5 million square kilometres, the country is fragmented in many senses. At a cost of over \$10 million per month, government troops have been fighting rebellious southerners for the past few years. South Sudan is a rich area but unrest has halted its potentially

lucrative oil and agricultural development. Settling the problem and giving some cohesion to the physical infrastructure of Sudan will allow the economy to be knitted together. Only then can serious development begin.

The trouble with Sudan as with so many other emerging states is that they do not function as viable modern economies within the artificial borders drawn up for them by their 19th century colonial masters. In Europe, economies and states emerged over a very long period in a fairly natural if often violent way. Today's developing countries are expected to deliver wealth to their people out of a sort of economic pressure cooker or micro-wave oven which produces almost instant results.

Jordan is a successful example of this process of creating a state and building its economy within artificial borders. The country today has got to the stage where it can begin to think about moving forward to affluence, and it is able to check any slide back to poverty. Sudan has yet to escape the vicious circle which keeps the poor down, and it has to solve its economic problems within its enormous boundaries. To do otherwise

would result in partition, opening up a Pandora's Box in Africa, the Third World and around the globe which would keep everybody in endless war.

The modern state enjoys a certain distinct advantage over its tribal predecessors. One of the economic curses of Germany before the Napoleonic Wars (as well as a plague in Lebanon today) was the myriad of tiny units into which the nation was divided. These had each their administration, armed forces and bureaucracy and impeded trade by, among other things, levying customs on goods coming in from the outside. Markets were small and fragmented, preventing business on a large scale from being conducted. A good example of the opposite is the United States after 1865. The American Civil War (1861-65) resulted in the permanent political and economic unification of the United States. Had the south won the war, the country would have become fragmented in the same way as Central or South America. The north's victory in effect allowed the U.S. to become one solid and stable economic unit. No barriers to trade of the usual type can be imposed between the states

of the American federal system. This allows the farmers of California and the manufacturers of New York to sell their wares outside their home states in a huge market. And this in turn lets producers work on a big scale. Costs are cut and production becomes cheaper and more efficient. The same mechanism is now operating in Europe thanks to the European Common Market.

The removal of barriers to business among the various states of the EEC similarly allows European producers to manufacture and sell more efficiently and profitably. It also binds nations together in a way which is conducive to stability so that wars of the 1914-18 or 1939-45 type become difficult to even imagine.

A fragmented Lebanon will remain poor, and it is now up to the people of the country to realise that in some form of unity lies prosperity. Sectarian conflict is not only vicious and ugly: it is ultimately unprofitable in a purely commercial sense. The barriers to the free movement of goods and people that exist in that country today take a great economic toll. The fragmentation of the central

administration and the springing up of mini-states also flies in the face of economic logic.

Lebanon is made up in the final analysis of thousands of businessmen, professionals and workers who are not unsophisticated and tend to be keenly aware of their economic self-interest. The present economic crisis has had a wonderfully sobering effect on the country's various factions and has been a major factor in driving them to sit down and come to some sort of agreement.

What we are seeing now is a move towards a more equitable (and efficient) division of the economic cake. This will allow the lower economic strata to take their proper place in the system, eventually strengthening the country and making it richer. A lost of what has happened over the past eleven years in Lebanon has been an effort by various groups to gain or preserve what they regard as rights. Exacerbated by outside interference, this struggle has come close to destroying the country. But if outsiders reckon its time to cool things down, sectarian conflict in Lebanon could go back to being healthy if frenetic

competition in any and all fields which did not involve violence. This is what has made the country tick in the past, and this pluralism remains its strength.

In a recent editorial on pluralism and national unity in Africa, *The Economist* stated: "Elsewhere in the world, the making of nations has taken centuries, and cost much blood. The tribes of Scotland slaughtered each other, just as those of Chad do now; the Americans fought for their union, just like the Nigerians." Europeans may take for granted the nineteenth century vision of the nation-state, drawing together people of one language and culture, but only a few peoples in Africa are numerous enough, and possess enough territory, to form recognisable nation-states (Nigeria alone has two or three such). Most of the 1,000 or so identifiable tribes of black Africa are far below the size that would make viable nations, and most share territory with another tribe. In the burgeoning cities, and in the armies, former tribespeople are mixed together, so the idea of nationhood is starting to take root. Tribes of Lebanon and other parts of the Middle East, please take note.

Jordan and India review ties and Mideast issues

(Continued from page 1)

The two sides stressed the need for putting an end to the Gulf war and both sides commended Iraq's response to calls of peace. They also emphasised the need for forcing Iran to follow the same course so that peace and security could be established between the two neighbouring countries which are also members of the Non-Aligned Movement.

On the Non-Aligned Movement, both sides voiced support and backing for the movement's principles and the pioneer role which India is assuming in it and also expressed their united stand with regard to the movement and its principles, especially in its endeavours for ending the global arms race and racial discrimination.

The Jordanian side to the talks included Prime Minister Zaid Rifai, Royal Court Chief Marwan Al Qasem, Armed Forces Commander-in-Chief General Sharif Zaid Ibn Shaker, Minister of Industry, Trade and Supply Rajai Muasher, Foreign Minister Taher Al Masri and Mr. Ali Ghandour, chairman of the board of Alia, the Royal Jordanian

Airline.

Jamal Khotat, Jordan's ambassador to India, also attended the talks.

On the Indian side the talks were attended by Foreign Minister and Commerce Minister Shirsankar Patil, Minister of Urban Development Abdul Ghafour, Minister of State for Interior Affairs Ghulam Nabi Azad, Commerce Secretary Prem Kumar, Foreign Secretary A.P. Venkateswaran and Ambassador to Jordan Gurcharan Singh.

Earlier, Mr. Gandhi and his wife, Sonia, paid a courtesy visit to His Majesty King Hussein and Her Majesty Queen Noor at their residence in New Delhi.

Visits to monuments

Tuesday morning King Hussein and Queen Noor, accompanied by the Jordanian delegation, visited a monument of Indian independence leader Mahatma Gandhi where they laid a wreath and observed a minute in silence in memory of the late leader.

King Hussein signed the monument's register and also planted a tree in the garden.

In the afternoon the King and Queen visited the museum of Jawaharlal Nehru, the first prime minister of India.

The museum is the converted residence used by Mr. Nehru. The King and Queen toured the various parts of the museum which houses photos and sayings featuring the late leader and some of his thoughts.

The King and Queen also paid a visit to the residence of the late former premier, Mrs. Indira Gandhi, mother of the present prime minister who was assassinated in 1984.

The King and Queen toured the residence and laid a wreath at a monument set up on the spot where she was shot down.

Cooperation talks

Meanwhile, talks on bilateral trade and economy were held between Mr. Muasher and Mr. Patil.

The meeting was attended by Mr. Ali Nsour, director of the Arab Potash Company, Mr. Wasaf Azar, director general of

the Jordan Phosphates Mines Company.

Several Indian officials were present at the meeting. The two sides reviewed economic and trade ties between Jordan and India and discussed increasing the volume of trade between them and also launching joint fertiliser projects.

They agreed that a Jordanian delegation of businessmen would pay a visit to India in the coming month to inspect Indian products. Agreement was also reached on organising an Indian trade exhibition in Jordan in the coming year.

Officials from both sides also held talks on air transport and agreement was reached on dispatching a team from the Indian civil aviation authority to Jordan to study means of promoting air transport between India and Jordan.

The King and Queen fly to the nearby town of Agra on Wednesday to see the Taj Mahal, India's most famous monument, at the start of the tourist phase of their nine-day visit which will include four days in the west coast tourist resort of Goa.

Jordan will not agree to direct talks — Peres

(Continued from page 1)

without dictate." "We believe that there are many Palestinian leaders who, the moment the threat of terrorism is lifted from them, will be able to participate in negotiations... and together with Jordan and with us, find a solution to the Palestinian problem," Mr. Peres said.

Mr. Peres told his right-wing governing partners: "There is no such thing as a one-sided peace. It's not an embarrassment to take this into consideration."

Mr. Peres also thanked U.S. President Ronald Reagan for his assistance in helping to bring Jews to Israel from Ethiopia and the Soviet Union.

He referred to the summit between Mr. Reagan and Soviet

leader Mikhail Gorbachev next week and urged them to help resolve "the problem" of Soviet Jewry.

Israel "will spare no efforts to help Soviet emigrants to reach our shore," Mr. Peres said. "This is not an anti-Soviet action, but a matter of fulfilling the goals of the Jewish people."

Israel has recently begun efforts to thaw relations with the Soviet Union.

Mr. Peres met with Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze at the United Nations in New York last month, the first time an Israeli prime minister has met with a high-ranking Soviet official since Moscow severed ties after the 1967 Middle East war.

Referring to Jewish settlements in the occupied territories, Mr. Peres said settlers should concentrate on developing sparsely-populated regions, such as Galilee in the north and the southern Negev desert, rather than the occupied West Bank and Gaza.

Mr. Peres and Mr. Shamir met Monday night for talks, apparently aimed at achieving a smooth transfer of power when they swap posts.

They were meeting again later Tuesday to try and resolve several differences in their power-sharing agreement.

Mr. Peres wants Mr. Shamir to promise that he will not allow former Justice Minister Yitzhak Modai back into the cabinet after

he was forced to resign for insulting the prime minister.

Mr. Shamir, who heads the Likud bloc of which Mr. Modai is a member, has said the former minister should get his job back. Mr. Shamir said he had not discussed Mr. Modai in Monday's talks.

Mr. Peres also wants changes in the government coalition agreement to assure he and his Labour Party will have a major role in economic policy once he steps down as prime minister.

Under the current agreement, reached after stalemate 1984 elections, major economic posts such as the finance ministry and the ministry of industry are held by Likud.

ASALA urges Islamic Jihad to kill hostage

(Continued from page 1)

the three Frenchmen for 17 guerrillas jailed in Kuwait (See page 2).

ASALA also accused the French authorities of killing an Armenian it named as Ara Basnajan in 1985.

"In the name of our martyr Basnajan we have issued the death sentence against the Israeli Mitterrand and no matter how long it takes the sentence will be carried out," it said.

In Paris, Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) security chief Salah Khalaf on Tuesday accused the Syrian secret services of being behind the recent "omniquines" from Middle East groups threatening new attacks on French interests.

But he told a news conference that as France was not accusing specific countries of being responsible for the actual attacks in the recent wave of terrorist bombings in Paris, it was not his role to make such accusations.

Two French Armenian organisations, one a majority group and the other extreme leftist, have condemned ASALA's threats as prejudicial to the Armenians or their historic fight against Turkey.

ASALA has started backing the shadowy Committee for Solidarity with Middle East and Arab Prisoners which has claimed responsibility for the bombing wave that killed 10 people and injured 162 in Paris since Sept. 8,

Both organisations are demanding the liberation of three prisoners in French jails. They are Lebanese Georges Ibrahim Abdallah, the alleged leader of an organisation thought to be identical with the committee, Armenian Varoujan Garbidjian, serving life for a Paris airport bombing that killed eight; and Iranian Anis Naccache, also doing life for the deaths of two French people during an abortive attempt to assassinate the Shah's last premier Shahpour Bakhtiar.

Mr. Khalaf said he was on a "private visit" to Paris.

He said the PLO was willing to "cooperate with all parties who suffer from terrorism" and "to take any initiatives to end the wave of terrorism whose authors exploit the Palestinian problem to justify their actions."

Asked further about the possibility that Syria was behind the actual bombings, as some French media have charged, Mr. Khalaf said that "it is up to France to say if it has proofs. Mr. (Premier Jacques) Chirac yesterday praised Syria. I cannot today accuse Syria."

Mr. Chirac said on Monday the French government had asked Syria for information and help to suppress Middle East groups, on which, Mr. Chirac said, Syria had to be better informed than France.

In Kuwait, PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat was quoted as condemning all types of terrorism against civilians particularly

outside "our occupied territories."

But, in an interview with the newspaper Al Watan, he blamed acts of terrorism in the Middle East on the "injustices inflicted by Israel and the United States."

Referring to the PLO stand in the so-called Cairo declaration of 1985, Mr. Arafat said "as we stated in Cairo in 1985, we reject any act of terrorism against civilians particularly outside our occupied territories."

He added: "Nevertheless, the Israeli and American terrorism is continuing in the region."

He cited the Israeli attack on the PLO headquarters last October in Tunis, Israel's repeated sea, ground and air attacks on Lebanese villages and Palestinian refugee camps in Lebanon, and the attacks on Palestinians in the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip by "fanatic Jews" as examples of the "U.S.-backed Israeli terrorism."

Mr. Arafat said he had predicted these developments when he left Beirut in 1982 as a result of the Israeli invasion of Lebanon but "my warnings fell on deaf ears."

"I warned that the hurricane and the volcano which exploded in Beirut will not subside and that the Israeli-American crime that was committed against the Palestinian and Lebanese people will have its horrible repercussions on the region," he said.

Iran forced to close down Kharg

(Continued from page 1)

flowing, Iran has been using a fleet of chartered tankers to ferry crude from Kharg, in an Iraqi-imposed war zone, to the southern Gulf where importing tankers load in relative safety.

Oil and shipping sources in the Gulf said earlier this month that Kharg had at the most two functioning berths after Iraqi air raids on Sept. 16 and 20 and that exports from the terminal had fallen by half to 500,000 barrels per day.

In Geneva, an Iranian delegate at the OPEC conference said his country exported 1.47 million barrels per day of crude in September — significantly higher than industry analysts had estimated.

The shipping sources said the latest raid on Kharg was probably launched by French-built Mirage F-1 jets, which forced the closure of the Sirri terminal in August.

After the Sirri raid, Iran moved the offshore terminal further south to Larak Island in the Strait of Hormuz, which separates Iran and Oman at the entrance to the Gulf.

They said effects of last month's raids on Kharg were being felt at the Larak terminal, where there was a queue of about 12 tankers waiting to load, causing delays of more than one week.

Hondurans, concerned over contra activities, fear war with Nicaragua

By Carl Manning
The Associated Press

TEGUCIGALPA, Honduras. — The concern that Honduras will become involved in a war with neighbouring Nicaragua is reflected in the graffiti dotting the capital which say "contra murderers" and "we want peace."

The contras, who operate out of bases in southern Honduras, are the U.S.-backed rebels fighting the leftist Sandinista government in Nicaragua.

The concern has become more noticeable since the U.S. House and Senate approved \$100 million in aid to contra rebels, even though Honduras is to receive more U.S. military and economic aid.

"Honduras is a rented country at a very low cost, and some say it should cost the United States more," said Victor Meza, a leading government critic and director of the private Honduran Documentation Centre.

"Honduras is in a no-win situation. If it does not accept the contras, there is no aid; if it accepts them, there are problems with Nicaragua."

However, those running the country say the benefits from the United States far outweigh the risks of having the rebels operating from Honduran bases near the Nicaraguan border.

The contras leaders have said that the U.S. aid will allow them to expand their forces from 18,000 guerrillas to 35,000.

Benefits to Honduras include planned U.S. economic aid in the 1987 fiscal year of \$158.8 million, compared to \$32.7 million for 1981 — the year before the contras began their war. Military aid planned for 1987 amounts to \$88.8 million, compared to \$8.9 million in 1981.

The presence of contras on Honduran soil was an open secret during the presidential administration of Roberto Somoza Cordova, although the government formally denied it. Now, under the leadership since

January of President Jose Azcona Hoya, the government is hinting that the rebels are wearing out their welcome.

"We recognise there is a problem between the United States and Nicaragua, but that is not our problem," deputy Foreign Minister Roberto Somoza Tome said. "The problem exists because of internal conflict in Nicaragua. After all, the contras are Nicaraguans, not Hondurans."

The last thing Hondurans want, he said, is to become caught in a war between Nicaragua and the contras, saying, "If Nicaragua attacks, of course we will defend ourselves. But we will never attack."

Somoza Tome said Honduras and the United States have good relations and bristled at the suggestion that this tiny central American country blindly follows "U.S. orders."

"Honduras does not have a master-servant relationship with the United States. It is a relationship of friend to friend," he said. "Of course, on some occasions, there are differences of opinions, but we reach an accord."

As far as the rebels are concerned, foreign ministry spokesman Juan Sierra Fonseca said: "The contras are here illegally. Honduras never permitted their entry. In time, the contras will be in Nicaragua. Already they are moving in that direction."

Even the critics agree increased U.S. aid is good for Honduras, but there is worry about war.

"Honduras needs bulldozers; it does not need tanks. The United States is preoccupied with Nicaragua and not the internal problems of Honduras and this is a mistake," Meza said.

Azcona Hoya has become more vocal in recent months about his concern over the contras. After it was evident the contras would get the U.S. aid, he said, "We believe that as a result of the new aid to the anti-Sandinistas, there could be a backlash of subversive acts in Honduras."

LETTERS

Brain death

To the Editor:

READING your article on Sept. 29, 1986 headlined "Scientists, religious men reach consensus on issue of brain death," I agree that information for the public on medical issues is important. However, we have also to agree that only correct information and the will for education of the public should constitute the real objectives.

Your article must leave the layman not at ease: confused and suspicious. It reads as if the whole issue is still very controversial, experimental and of great uncertainty.

— Confusing: The title says "... reach consensus" and you quote H.E. Dr. Khayyar literally saying: "But as long as the patient is on a life support system, he or she can be considered alive, even if he or she is brain dead. I do not consider a patient dead if he has lost the functions of his brain or is considered brain dead."

— The criteria for establishing the diagnosis of brain death were not established a year ago. They are all older than twenty years. The silent EEG as a must is in fact the oldest of many supporting laboratory tests which were required in the past. Nowadays this test is abandoned by many authorities and specialised centres, worldwide.

— It is stated that the tests have to be carried out by three specialists including a neurologist or a neurosurgeon. Who are the other two? The only precondition required to be morally and ethically justified is that no member of a transplantation team (surgeon, anaesthetist etc.) is allowed to share any say in assessing or declaring brain death.

— Last but not least it should be made clear that the "blessings" for transplantation were given many years ago by the Vatican, followed by Al Azhar as well as religious leaders in Saudi Arabia.

Dr. Salah Salah,
Neurosurgeon
Amman.

The private way to Third World Progress

Many developing nations now concede that private enterprise can play a vital role in development and job creation. To analyse how the private sector can best work alongside state enterprise, a "think tank" for Africa is to be held in Kenya later this year.

By Allen Armstrong
Compass News Features

NAIROBI, Kenya — A graphic picture of the developing world's employment needs into the next century has been drawn by the International Labour Organisation.

To meet growing population and economic requirements, according to the Geneva-based ILO, the Third World will have to create 1,900 million jobs by the year 2025.

That's an average of more than 47 million new jobs every year for the next four decades. Asian countries will need 812 million jobs, followed by Africa with 436 million and Latin America with 167 million.

How can these jobs be created? One answer, say economists and development experts, is greater encouragement of private enterprise in setting up new industries and national projects that would make use of developing countries' natural resources and manpower.

But how can a private business organisation with perhaps millions of dollars to invest best use its money and enterprise in helping an emerging nation?

How can a Third World country seeking new industries and development of national projects best attract local and international investment?

These and other aspects of the role of the private sector, both for profit and non-profit, are to be analysed and answered at a major "think tank" for Africa to be held here later this year.

Delegates representing 16 African governments, as well as business and private aid agencies, will meet October 21-24 in Nairobi's spectacular Kenyatta International Conference Centre for discussions and workshops under the title, "The Enabling Environment for Effective Private Sector Contribution to Development in Sub-Saharan Africa."

The conference is to be opened by Kenyan President Daniel Arap Moi. Sponsors include the Aga

Khan Foundation (Switzerland), the Kenyan government, the World Bank, the African Development Bank, InterAction (United States), the Kenyan Association of Manufacturers and Voluntary Agencies Development Assistance (Kenya).

An international steering committee already has mapped out a wide-ranging programme for the conference, the first private initiative of its kind in Africa.

Its overall aim, said a spokesman, will be to recommend policy options to help the public and private sectors work closer together in fostering development.

"We have been encouraged by the climate of pragmatism and the receptivity to new and fresh approaches now evidenced in Africa," said the spokesman.

"For private initiative to become a significant factor in the development process, it is essential to define what should be expected of the private sector — and of government attitudes to it."

"Conference participants will seek to recommend practical policy options that will ensure enhanced relationships between public and private sectors, enabling the latter to respond to national priorities and contribute more effectively to social and economic development."

The keynote speakers at the opening session, in addition to President Moi, will include the Aga Khan and Babacar N'Diaye, president of the Africa Development Bank; the closing session's keynote speech will be given by Prof. Adebayo Adedeji, executive secretary of the Economic Commission for Africa.

The core of the conference will be a series of workshops in which experts in industry, finance, socio-economics and social development will analyse specially-commissioned papers dealing with key questions on the role of indigenous and international private business as well as non-profit development agencies.

The conference papers and

conclusions will be incorporated into a report to be made available to African governments and private organisations.

Said the steering committee spokesman, "The conference forms part of a new thrust to promote private sector initiative in the continent's economic and social progress."

The key role that private enterprises could play in the Third World already has been taken up by the International Labour Organisation, which in a report last month urged establishment of more small and medium-sized enterprises in developing countries.

Said the report, "Governments should pursue creation and maintenance of climate favourable for the establishment and development of enterprises through economic measures such as low inflation rates, stable currencies and removal of trade barriers."

"National development strategies should aim at developing comprehensive policies combining several types of assistance such as credit, management training and raw materials procurement."

"The financial needs of new enterprises need to rest on the support of a network of financial institutions and programme to facilitate the flow of capital."

Observers here see the choice of Kenya for the conference as especially appropriate.

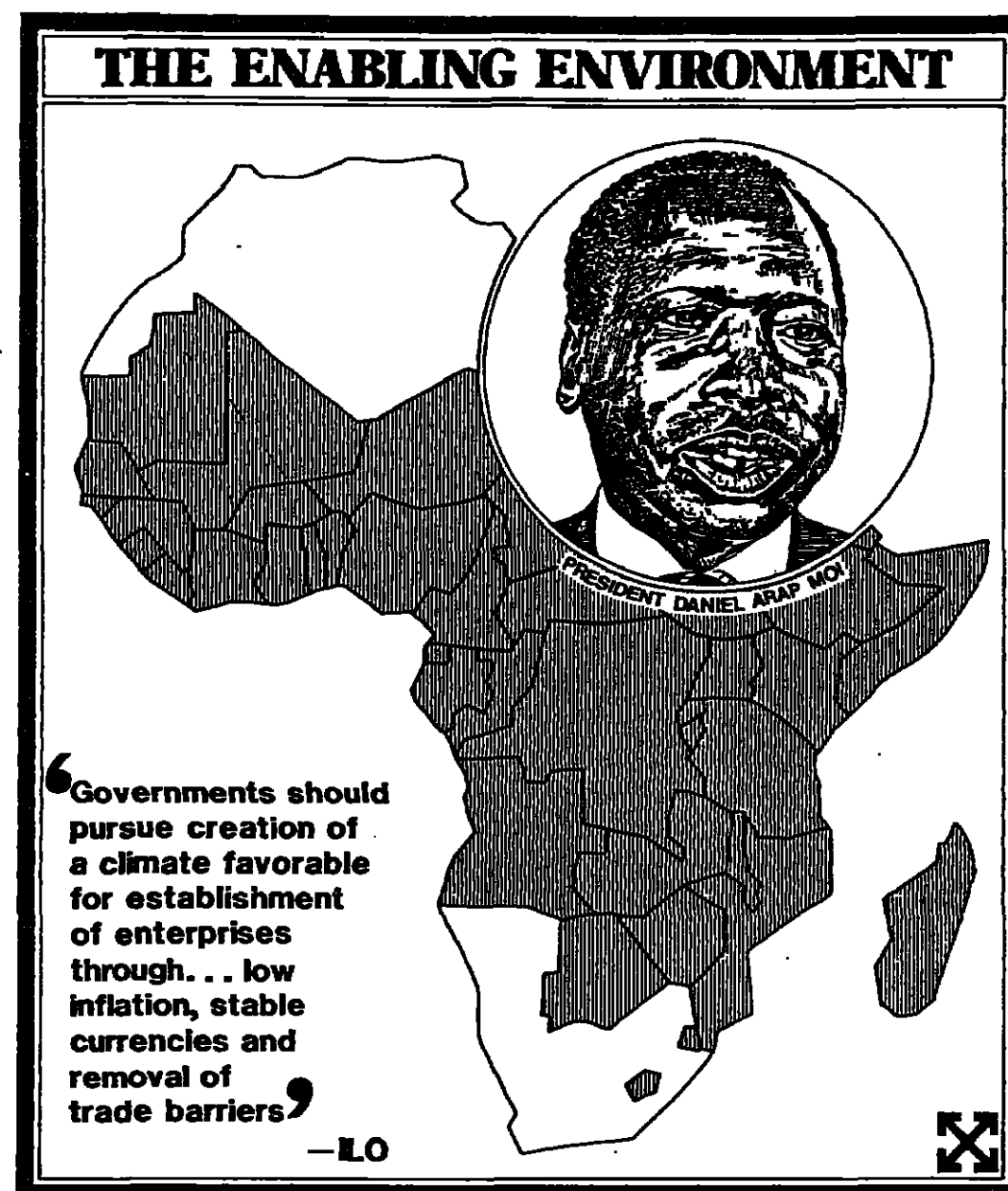
After more than 20 years of independence from Britain, Kenya frequently is held up as a model example of how state enterprise and private business can work successfully side by side — resulting in one of the most stable economies in Africa today.

A private enterprise leader in Kenya described the conference as "extremely timely."

"Many Third World countries have recognised the private sector has a bigger role to play in their economies," said Lucas Nduki, chairman of the Kenya Manufacturers' Association.

"The private sector can be more efficient in terms of operation, mainly because it is less entangled in bureaucratic delays. Then there is the profit motive."

The Enabling Environment Conference, he said, will come up



with examples from different countries showing how the private sector has performed in Africa and its potential for the future.

The practical guidelines that will emerge from the conference will be of vital importance for Africa, he believes.

"We don't want a conference merely of resolutions and so forth," he said.

"We need to come up with a pragmatic programme of action and with broad guidelines that can be developed to suit individual countries."

More than 100 specially-invited delegates will take part in the conference, most from African nations, with others from Asia, Europe and North America.

The conference also will analyse how best international

development organisations can contribute to African development.

One of the main questions that the development experts will consider will be the effectiveness of the millions of dollars pumped into Africa every year by development agencies and charities.

Three papers will be discussed, two from experts working with the United Nations Children's Fund and Voluntary Agencies Development Assistance and a third from the Council on Foundations based in the United States.

The aim of the development section of the conference will be to come up with guidelines for aid donors and recipients alike, said

Michael Brophy, executive director of the British Charities Aid Foundation.

Often, he said, donors and recipient countries do not have clearly worked-out priorities, and "more sophistication" is needed in formulating aid policies.

"The conference will help us understand better what developing countries require, and through what channels we can be most effective," he said.

"Are we doing things right? We need to know, and guidelines emerging from the conference will be useful for both sides."

Allen Armstrong, Deputy Managing Editor of Compass News Features, has worked for nearly two decades as a journalist in Africa and the Middle East.

Jews and Christians in Islam

The Jews of Islam
By Bernard Lewis
Routledge & Kegan Paul,
London 1984

The Dhimmi: Jews and Christians under Islam
By Bat Ye'or
Associated University Press,
London 1985

Muslim-Christian Relations and Inter-Christian Rivalries in the Middle East: the case of the Jacobites in an age of transition

By John Joseph
State University of New York Press, Albany 1983

ALTHOUGH the last Muslim empire fell almost 70 years ago, the treatment of Jews and Christians within the empires of Islam is anchored to the present, and to the Arab-Israeli debate in particular, in several ways. What kind of attitudes lie within Islam towards the "people of the book," otherwise known as the "people of the pact" (*ahl-al-dhimma*, or *dhimmi*). How have the three faiths coexisted in the past? Has anything comparable to European anti-Semitism ever emerged within Islam? And to what extent has Islam influenced Judaism and Christianity within its realm? How and why do the two elder monotheistic faiths differ in Europe and Asia?

These are all subjects explored in these three books. Bernard Lewis's *The Jews of Islam* is a wide-ranging and extremely perceptive study of Muslim-Jewish relations; it is admirably balanced, and full of information hard to find elsewhere. In essence, Jews (and Christians) were allowed to manage their own affairs within the empire, so long as they paid tribute, and kept to a subordinate position in society. The idea of equality was impossible, because, to their rulers, they had not accepted the true faith. (If they did convert to Islam, they became equals with their co-religionists.)

Sometimes they were forced to accept certain restrictions in dress and modes of travel, and they were forbidden to bear arms; but, in Lewis's words, "most of these disabilities had a social and symbolic rather than a tangible and practical character." The position of the *dhimmi* was "tolerable but insecure," they might rise to great heights in imperial administration, but might fall equally far. The commonest negative attitude of the mass of Muslims was to despise them; there was no hatred or fear or envy. The root of Islamic attitudes to Judaism is, as Lewis unambiguously expresses it, that "in Islamic society hostility to the Jews is non-theological."

Where Professor Lewis is scrupulous and full of insight and intellectual refinement, Ms. Ye'or (a pseudonym) is strident, crass, and full of false notions, often expressed in a manner which approaches hysteria. A worse book about Jews and Christians under Islam could hardly be imagined; the author is devoid of any comparative historical understanding, and sees history virtually as a plot against the Jews. She characterises Islamic attitudes towards *dhimmi*s as products of an immutable, stone-age mentality, in much the same way that Lord Cromer viewed Islam. The work is outrageously selective of historical facts, and a large number of her conclusions about

Jews in Islamic lands are directly contradicted by what Lewis says in his book. Her obtuseness shows itself in several ways: She cannot comprehend that the 1903 Young Turk revolution constituted a turning-away from traditional Islam towards conspiratorial politics and military elites, and was characterised by a positivist, non-religious tone, whereby Islam was seen merely as a stepping-stone to political power; consequently the Young Turks' policies towards the Armenians in 1915 cannot be called a *jihad*, or holy war. Nor does she even mention the intriguing figure of James Senua, known as Abu Naddara, the 19th-century Jewish Egyptian nationalist (who is of course mentioned by Lewis), a journalist and playwright who attacked the British occupation of his country incessantly and with biting precision. And one looks in vain for mention of the Zionist agents who terrorised the ancient Iraqi Jewish community out of Baghdad soon after the formation of the Zionist state. It does not take long to grasp the ideological slant of this disgraceful book, despite its accretion of long selective extracts from official documents to make it look academic. Ms. Ye'or ascribes the more balanced view of *dhimmi*s which has emerged recently to "appeasement of PLO terrorism."

The implication of that claim for Professor Lewis's book is interesting. After such a book it is a pleasure to turn again to a sensible and engaging written account, this time of the encounter between Islam and Christianity, and specifically Jacobite Christianity (also known as Syrian Orthodox).

Professor Joseph guides us without difficulty through the complex history of early eastern Christianity, and its position after the Islamic conquests. But the core of his book is the influence of the resurgent West on eastern Christendom: one is startled by the ruthless and devious steps taken by the French consul in Aleppo in the 17th century to prise a community of Christians away from their ancient church, and by the high-handed manipulation of the American missionaries two centuries later.

These outsiders cared nothing for hallowed customs and rites, and destroyed the balance between Christian and Muslim; all they desired was to grab a few souls for their congregations. The tale is depressing, except perhaps for the legacy of education and critical thought that some of them left behind. Now that the intruders have gone, Professor Joseph believes that it is possible to recapture the symbiosis. But the outlook is none too bright for eastern Christians: the conflict in Lebanon, the growth of fundamentalist Islam, the drift of members of the churches to America and Australia, and the identification of some Western (especially American) Christian sects with the aspirations and intentions of Zionism, all weaken the position of eastern Christianity. Nevertheless the eastern churches have faced worse prospects, and have learnt to find a place in the Middle East. In the words of a Greek Catholic bishop: "Everyone else may despair of Islam, but not we eastern Christians whom the Lord has so clearly preserved, to allow us to watch by the side of Islam, suffering through it and for it" — Middle East International, London.

Westerners still want to convert 'atheist China' to Christianity

By Andy Roche
Reuters

PEKING — "We are on Satan's territory here in China," a lay preacher tells foreign Christians at a religious gathering in Peking.

Three decades after Communist authorities banished missionaries from China, hundreds of Westerners are back to spread the Christian gospel.

But unlike their pre-revolution predecessors, the new Evangelists take a soft-soapy approach to "saving souls." Most are working as teachers in Chinese schools and colleges, shy of publicity and anxious not to describe themselves as missionaries.

Despite an official ban on foreigners' spreading any creed, authorities appear to be turning a blind eye to their activities.

Peking's outrage at the unmaking of a quasi-religious sex cult led by foreigners in the south China province of Guangdong this summer has not affected more respectable religious believers.

"It's a bit of a deal," said one secular Western teacher based in Peking. "China gets teachers and the Christians get access to a billion potential converts."

The new opportunities to spread the Christian faith are the direct result of China's open door policy, introduced in the late 1970s. Under this policy China has recruited thousands of "foreign expert" workers, many of them English-language teachers.

A number of overseas church groups are sponsoring young Christian teachers in China, subsidising their salaries and providing teaching materials.

"The Chinese like using teachers from these Christian organisations because they are relatively cheap," said one Western diplomat.

"But what annoys me is that by

operating here, the Christians are excluding more highly qualified foreign teachers," he added.

Most say they follow a policy of "bearing Christian witness by example," staying within the law against proselytising.

"But there is a strongly Evangelical wing," said one American Christian working in Peking. And there is a split in policy between those anxious not to antagonise the Communist authorities and others whose style includes Bible-smuggling and openly seeking converts.

At one end of the scale are 55 foreign Christians invited by the Amity Foundation, a welfare group set up with the blessing of the state-approved three-self Protestant church organisation.

The head of the three-self organisation, Bishop Ding Guangjun, has spoken out against foreigners' proselytising in the

country. "Friends from abroad who come to China should be above board," he told Reuters recently in Shanghai. "If they have a secret purpose, then it is not good."

But some teachers, frequently sponsored by U.S.-based foundations with non-religious names, have formed small Christian cells in some of China's remotest areas.

By whatever method, the foreigners do make converts. One Chinese Christian described how he came to the faith through a chance encounter with an American in Peking's forbidden city. "He described himself as a missionary on holiday," said Zhang, in his twenties.

The number of foreign Christian teachers irritates some non-Christian colleagues. One young English teacher who spent a year at an institute in Shandong

province complained of being the only non-believer among six foreign staff.

Another, working in the city of Lanzhou, said she disapproved of "English teachers who are really here to convert the Chinese people to Christianity."

A booklet published by the Singapore-based Overseas Missionary Fellowship, formerly the China Inland Mission, advises Christian teachers to tread carefully in China, especially in their correspondence.

But there has so far been little friction between the Christians — mostly Protestants — and their Chinese employers.

A booklet published by the Singapore-based Overseas Missionary Fellowship, formerly the China Inland Mission, advises

Christian teachers to tread carefully in China, especially in their correspondence.

"Such questions as 'how many people have you led to the Lord?' can at least embarrass, at worst lead to a non-renewed contract and a hasty exit," the booklet warns.

The fellowship urges teachers to "emphasise friendship" in their contacts with Chinese.

Christian teachers are reluctant to say how they draw the line between such contacts and illegal proselytising.

Their caution is well-founded. Although China has some six million Protestants and Catholics who worship openly in state-sanctioned churches, some Chinese Christian activists are in jail.

They include Catholics who refuse to renounce the pope and a number of Evangelical Protestants, according to Hong

Kong church sources.

Chinese authorities were recently reported to have raided a secret Catholic seminary in Hebei province in May and arrested or interrogated 38 people.

"We worship in our own homes, not the churches," said a middle-aged Shanghai woman returning from a trip to Hong Kong with a dozen Bibles, despite a rule limiting such imports to those for personal use.

Many foreign Christians in China tread a tightrope between such underground religious activities and their official status in the eyes of the Communist authorities.

The Peking preacher was in no doubt about which side he was on.

"I warned a Chinese convert recently about the troubles he could have as a Christian in China," he said. "His answer was: 'It doesn't matter. Jesus is stronger than the party.'"

Age-old camel market dwindles because of currency problems

By Nejla Sammakia
The Associated Press

GIZA, Egypt — The 450-year-old business of selling Sudan's camels in Egyptian markets is threatened by currency problems between the countries.

Sudanese camel herders have been sending their animals northward in search of more prosperous markets since at least the early 16th century. Deals normally were completed through loans and credit arrangements devised because cash was in short supply.

In the early 1980s, imports of Sudanese camels averaged 110,000 a year. Then drought in most Sudan forced herders to double their sales in Egypt in 1985 because there was nothing to feed the animals at home.

The camel business was still good as late as last year. But this year, the September boom that normally follows a lull during the hot summer months never materialised. Al Safi Abdallah, commercial attaché at the Sudanese embassy, said September's sales were about 1,000 camels, compared to the average of 18,000 for that month in a normal year.

He said a barter agreement between the two countries includes camels among exports that Sudan exchanges for Egyptian rice and textiles. Egypt owes Sudan 130 million pounds, about \$100 million under the protocol, he said.

This year for the first time, he said, Egypt insisted on honouring a government protocol limiting transfers to Sudan to 32 million

"clearing dollars" leaving payment for 20,000 camels not transferred. The two countries use "clearing dollars" equal to 70 Egyptian piasters and 250 Sudanese piasters, for their trade.

The Egyptian government has not announced why it suddenly decided to adhere to the protocol. However, the measure appeared to be part of an austerity programme designed to cut expenses to help finance debt.

Falling oil prices have weakened the economy, making it more difficult for Egypt to service its foreign debt of more than \$30 billion.

Egyptian officials have hinted that the currency transfer issue is not a serious problem.

But Sudanese herders who make the arduous trip to the camel market in a suburban Cairo's

densely populated Imbaba quarter are beginning to feel the pinch.

Most of the 500 or so camels on a busy Monday in September belonged not to Sudanese but to Egyptians who bought them months ago, when imports were thriving, and fattened them to sell to butchers.

One Sudanese, who gave his name as Omar, said he brought in 50 camels in June and has 15 remaining to sell before going home. He said angrily that his money seems to be stuck in Egypt because "the bank won't accept my deposit. It can't be transferred to Sudanese currency."

The trek to Cairo is over the "Darb El Arbaceen" or 40-day road, an 800-mile desert path believed to date from early

Pharaonic times 5,000 years ago. It has been used to transport not only camels but gold, exotic birds, slaves and other commodities from black Africa to Egypt.

Business in the dusty Imbaba market starts just after sunrise on Mondays and Fridays. Sudanese traders, their robes and turbans sparkling white in the early-morning sun, prod and push camels into rows where they are tied and fed before moving on to a new owner.

Some animals, especially the younger ones, are left to roam around in the smelly, dusty camel area.

The sale is a long and difficult process. Shrewd arbiters earn around 15 pounds (\$11) each from the camel owner and buyer for a cajoling and threatening both

sides into a compromise, all three clasp hands during the bargaining.

"Not a penny less than 3,300 for this one," shouted a tradesman to a potential Egyptian buyer amid camel grunts, herders' sticks crashing down on the camels' backs and other loud vocal bargaining.

"He claims he wants that price," said an Egyptian middleman, Mahmoud Abdel Basset, "but he'll really settle for 1,800 pounds (\$1,335) for his camel."

The sale made, participants who moments before were shouting vile curses at each other, seal the bargain by simultaneously reciting verses from the Koran, Islam's holy book. It "shows they have a clear conscience," Abdel Basset

said. On his day, prices per camel ranged from 700 pounds (about \$500) to 2,000 pounds (\$1,480), depending on size, fatness, strength and age.

Most of the animals are fated to become meatballs or stew on the tables of Egyptian villagers or in the poorer quarters of the cities. Camel meat sells for about 4 pounds per kilogram (\$1.40 a pound), around half the price of beef, but is generally tougher.

"It takes long to cook, but can be very good," said a taxi driver shuttling between the market and the city centre. "My favourite part is the hoof."

Nothing is left to waste. The hide of a camel sells for tanning at about 6 pounds (\$4.60), and bones are used as fertilisers.

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Kasparov clinches world chess title

Chess upstart confirms domination of world chess with win over Karpov

LENINGRAD (R) — Amid scenes of jubilation, flamboyant young Garri Kasparov has confirmed his domination of world chess, retaining his crown with a draw in the 23rd game of his title match against Anatoly Karpov.

Karpov, desperately trying to fight back in the second to last game of the series Monday night, began with a bold attempt to throw 23-year-old Kasparov off balance. But, after nearly five hours of play and 32 moves, he was forced to offer a draw.

The result took the score to 12-11 in Kasparov's favour. Under match rules, the champion needed only a 12-12 tie to keep the title.

However, the two will meet again on Wednesday to play the 24th game, which will give Karpov the chance of a formal draw if he can win it.

As soon as the players shook hands Monday night, most of the 650-strong audience of international chess enthusiasts in the concert hall of the Leningrad Hotel rose to applaud Kasparov.

In a display of sportsmanship, Karpov, 35, stayed at the board briefly to analyse the game with his arch rival but then left quickly.

Kasparov remained to enjoy a one-minute standing ovation but then he too left the stage as the crowd started to clap rhythmically and chants of "Garri, Garri" came from the back of the hall.

Kasparov's rise

Kasparov first took the chess world by storm in 1985, using his outspoken personality and daring play to become the youngest world champion in history at the age of 22.

His sensational victory that year over Anatoly Karpov, the austere establishment figure who had held the title for 10 years, won him many new fans and ushered in a new era in chess.

Kasparov triumphed 13-11 in a Moscow rematch in November 1985 after their first encounter was controversially abandoned.

A grandmaster by the age of 17, Kasparov fired the imagination of

devotees and intimidated opponents with his aggressive playing style.

He swept aside veterans like title challenger Viktor Korchnoi as he advanced directly to the world championship in his first appearance in the qualifying cycle.

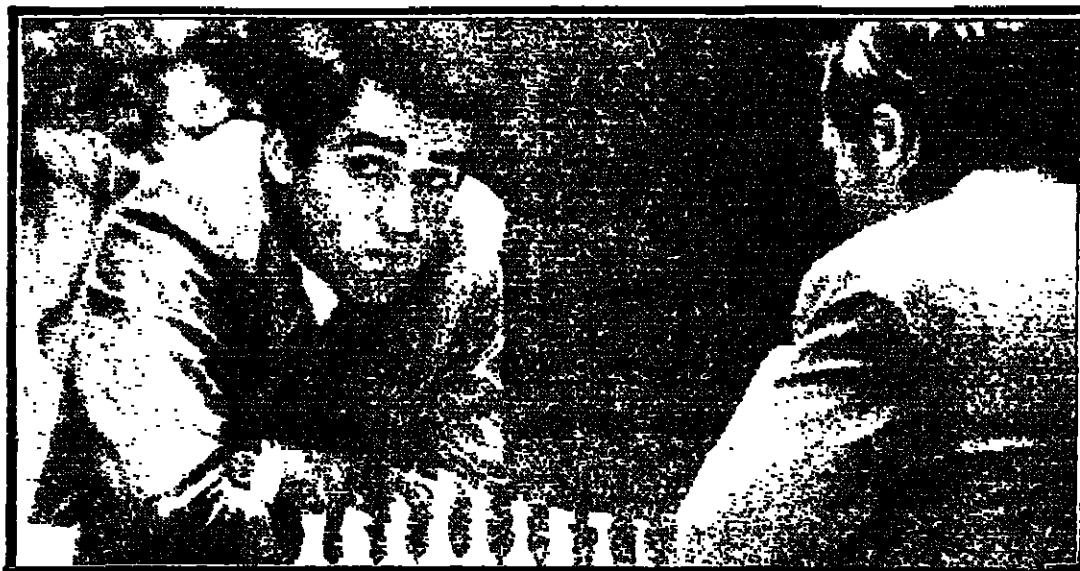
During his first five-month clash with Karpov, the most protracted and bitter in chess history, Kasparov established a reputation as a bold individualist at odds with Soviet chess officialdom.

International Chess Federation (FIDE) President Florencio Campomanes stepped in to halt the match in February 1985, saying all concerned were exhausted by the 48-game marathon, after Kasparov had clawed his way back from a 5-0 deficit to 5-3.

Kasparov condemned the decision, saying it was intended to save a shattered Karpov, long a favourite with the Soviet chess establishment.

Most non-Soviet chess experts accepted Kasparov's case. But his outspokenness on the affair obscured his background as a model Soviet citizen who joined the Communist Party at the unusually young age of 19.

A rugged, athletic man of half-Jewish, half-Armenian origins, Kasparov is also a member of the Central Committee of the Young Communist League of Azerbaijan, his home republic, and has been awarded several state honours.



Garri Kasparov... outlasted opponent Karpov

After the Moscow debacle, Kasparov was allowed to travel to West Germany and Yugoslavia and articulate his criticisms in press interviews before settling down to the rematch with Karpov.

He told a Yugoslav magazine: "My relations with the USSR chess establishment could not be worse. It is almost a part of Karpov's family."

The Soviet chess machine took no measures against Kasparov for his outbursts, which recalled the maverick style of two of his contemporary Soviet rivals, Boris Spassky and Korchnoi.

Kasparov stepped into controversy again soon after his title win, criticising FIDE boss Campomanes and calling for changes to rules that could require a revenge match within months.

"I have reached the dream of my chess life. I have beaten Karpov and become world champion. But the chess world needs new, good rules and must begin steps against Campomanes," he said in an interview.

Kasparov finally eclipsed the popularity of his pure Russian rival with bold play and a flamboyant lifestyle which included dating a leading Soviet actress.

Kasparov set off a furore in the chess world early in 1986 by refusing to play a rematch with Karpov, scheduled to begin in February on the grounds that it came too soon after their gruelling 14-month duel.

Karpov refused to forfeit his right to a rematch, and senior FIDE officials warned Kasparov could be expelled if he failed to participate.

The crisis was finally resolved in March with FIDE's announcement that the rivals would meet for a summer rematch beginning in London and moving on to Leningrad.

Kasparov attributes much of his drive to his mother Klara, always present in the audience.

After the death of Kasparov's father, Klara changed the family name from Weinstein to a ruffian version of her maiden name, Kasparian, hoping to smoothe her son's career.

Born in the Azerbaijani capital of Baku, Kasparov speaks excellent English, a benefit of his studies at an institute of foreign languages.

A swimmer, cyclist and soccer player in his spare time, he radiates energy. The efforts expended to win the world crown have already put flecks of grey in his bushy dark hair.

Kasparov's victory culminated a war of attrition he has waged against Karpov since they first clashed in the world series in 1984.

They have since played 95 games in three title duels with 13 victories for Kasparov, 12 for Karpov and 70 draws.

Prince Hassan congratulates Jordanian athletes of Asiad

AMMAN (Petra) — His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, the Regent, paid tribute yesterday to the Jordanian athletes who participated in the 10th Asian Games, recently concluded in Seoul, South Korea. Speaking to the team at a meeting held in the Royal Court, Prince Hassan also conveyed greetings from His Majesty King Hussein, who, he said, had closely followed the Jordanian teams performance during the Seoul games.

The Crown Prince took the opportunity to pledge his continued support for Jordanian youth and sports activities. He expressed the hope that the experience gained by the athletes' participation in international events such as the Asian Games would help to improve the performance of the Jordanian teams in the future.

Of 48 athletes of the Jordanian team which travelled to Seoul, a number were present at the Royal Court. They were led by Dr. Muwafaq Al Fawwaz, secretary



His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, the Regent, meets with the Jordanian athletes, who took part in the Seoul Asian Games, at the Royal Court on Tuesday (Petra photo)

general of the Jordanian Olympic Committee and a former minister.

The Jordanian teams took part in four events: basketball, taekwondo, shooting and athletics. The taekwondo team came away with the four Jordanian medals at the games, three silver and a bronze.

The meeting at the Royal Court was also attended by Chief Chamberlain Prince Ra'd Ibn Zaid, Acting Foreign Minister Marwan Dudin, Minister of Youth Eid Dahiyat, and other officials.

Tough tests for Cup contenders

FREMANTLE, Australia (AP) — The four unbeaten contenders in the Louis Vuitton Cup to select a challenger to sail against Australia in the America's Cup first round-robin races.

New Zealand and French Kiss, both unbeaten in three outings, square off in the day's top match race. Dennis Conner's Stars and Stripes, also unbeaten in three races, will meet once-beaten White Crusader, Harold Guder's English challenger.

America II, the only other unbeaten challenger, meets twice-beaten USA.

In Tuesday's action, America II, skippered by John Kollus, and Stars and Stripes scored impressive victories.

America II dominated England's White Crusader, while Conner's 12-metre yacht easily rolled over Eagle, another U.S. entry, sailed by Rod Davis.

Fremantle's famed heavy winds were absent for Tuesday's race, which started in 6-knot winds and then built to 14 knots.

Crusader's loss was its first in three races, while America II came off a lay day to score win number two. Eagle is now one-two for the first series.

Chris Dickson, the fleet's youngest skipper at 24, outduelled USA's veteran helmsman, Tom Blackaller, at the starting line, and was never in trouble after the start.

Marc Pajot and French Kiss also scored win number three when its foe, Courageous IV, skippered by Dave Victor, was forced to withdraw because of headstay problems. Kiss was out in front at the time Courageous called it quits.

Hard-luck Canada II, which lost to America II after its mainsail tore in the opening race and then was trounced by Crusader Monday, entered the win column with a victory over Buddy Melges and Heart of America.

Italy easily defeated its fellow Italian competitor, Azzurra, by five minutes, 10 seconds.

After losing his two previous starts, Conner broke even with Eagle at the starting line, and then pulled away to win by an impressive three minutes.

centenary of a speech by French Baron Pierre De Coubertin which inspired the modern Olympic movement. It is a strong case, but with Albertville seeking the winter games it remains to be seen whether support for France will be spread too thinly by a double bid.

However, front runners Barcelona and Paris are not the only summer games candidates to be afflicted by current security headaches.

Amsterdam, which staged the 1928 Olympics, suffered a bomb attack on the headquarters of its bid committee in August and has faced more moderate opposition from a separate anti-olympic group called "Olympic Games No."

These factors will do little to bolster Amsterdam's Olympic image in the minds of conservative IOC members already concerned at the city's reputation for drug abuse and prostitution.

Brisbane is given an outside chance of obtaining the games if the major European contenders falter, particularly in view of the popularity among IOC members of Sallyanne Atkinson, the city's lord mayor and by far the most charismatic among those spearheading the various bids.

Birmingham's application is considered to be technically competent. But it is likely to be undermined by the boycott of the recent Commonwealth Games in Scotland which resulted from the British government's policy on South Africa, and the organisational fiasco which followed.

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- 2-Super deluxe, fully-furnished 3-bedroom apartment in Um Uthaina near Green Valley Market. ALNO kitchen, European-style furniture, independent utilities, telephone, garage, T.V. and video.
- 3-Super deluxe fully furnished two-bedroom apartment in Seventh Circle, Ground floor of a villa, European-style furniture, telephone, video and T.V. and independent utilities.
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CONCORD

GOODBYE & AMEN

Performances: 1.30, 6.15, 8.30, 10.30

Cinema Tel: 625155

RAINBOW

QUICK SILVER

Performances: 1.15, 6.30, 8.30, 10.30

Cinema Tel: 675573

OPERA

HOT MOVES

Performances: 1.30, 6.15, 8.30, 10.30

Cinema Tel: 677420

PLAZA

GREYSTOKE TARAZAR

Performances: 1.30, 6.15, 8.30, 10.30

Cinema Tel: 622198

RAGHADAN

ROBBERS OF THE SACRED MOUNTAIN

Performances: 1.15, 3.45, 6.30, 8.45

LONDON EXCHANGE RATES

LONDON (R) — Following are the buying and selling rates for leading world currencies and gold against the dollar at midday on the London foreign exchange and bullion markets Tuesday.

One sterling	1.4372/82	U.S. dollars
One U.S. dollar	1.3863/68	Canadian dollars
	2.0130/40	West German marks
	2.2755/65	Dutch guilders
	1.6420/30	Swiss francs
	41.70/75	Belgian francs
	6.5950/6000	French francs
	1393/1394	Italian lire
	154.40/50	Japanese yen
	6.8800/50	Swedish crowns
	7.3500/50	Norwegian crowns
	7.5750/5800	Danish crowns
One ounce of gold	438.50/439.50	U.S. dollars

LONDON STOCK MARKET

LONDON (R) — The market closed firm after a moderately active session with developments at the OPEC meeting providing the main impetus.

Dealers said that the much smaller than expected 1½ to 1¾ per cent September rise in sterling M3 broad-based measure of U.K. money supply served to underpin the higher levels.

The estimated £0.9 billion rise in sterling bank lending to the private sector was only half as much as expected.

At 1430 GMT the FTSE 100 share index showed a net gain of 15.6 at 1,594.5 having touched a high of 1,596.9.

Oils advanced after United Arab Emirates Oil Minister Al Oteiba said he expected OPEC ministers to reach a decision which would raise the oil price close to \$20 a barrel.

B.P. gained 10p to 693 and Shell ended 5p higher at 913 after 916 while Britoil firmed 8p to 133.

ICI closed 12p higher at 1,109. Dealers said its third quarter profits, due Oct. 23, are being upgraded by analysts to about £1 billion from £950 million due to currency considerations.

Grand Metropolitan ended 10p up at 443 on renewed speculative demand and Bat Industries was 10p dearer at 453.

Bankamerica gets \$2b merger offer

SAN FRANCISCO (R) — Bankamerica, the United States' second biggest bank company which has reported stunning losses because of bad loans, said it was considering a merger offer valued at over \$2 billion.

Bankamerica, which Monday said it gave its top executives lucrative severance terms to ward off unwanted takeover bids, said late Monday night it had received the offer from First Interstate Bancorp., the nation's ninth biggest bank holding company.

The news depressed the dollar on the Japanese foreign exchange market after Bankamerica shares were suspended on the Tokyo Stock Exchange.

Bankamerica, which shrugged off an informal friendly bid from Los Angeles-based First Interstate seven months ago, said its board authorised management to seek more information on the latest proposal.

In Tokyo, Mr. Eikoh Taira, corporate communications director of Bank of America's Tokyo branch, told a press conference Bankamerica will consider the proposal after reviewing its third quarter earnings, expected within two weeks.

In recent months, Bankamerica has been the focus of considerable speculation in light of difficulties caused by problem loans to the agriculture, energy and real estate sectors and its foreign loan portfolio.

The company reported a second quarter loss of \$640 million due largely to a \$600 million addition to its reserve for future losses.

In March Bankamerica fended off a takeover bid from financier Sanford Weill.

Bankamerica said the offer calls for First Interstate to exchange 0.22 First Interstate common shares and one share of a new participating preference stock for each Bankamerica share outstanding.

Bankamerica has about 154 million shares outstanding.

Initial estimates place the value of the First Interstate offer at well over \$2 billion.

A Bankamerica spokesman said the company's board received the offer in a letter last Friday and the

proposal was reviewed by the board at a scheduled meeting on Monday.

Earlier, Bankamerica announced the appointment of a new chief financial officer and revealed a decision by the board to provide severance packages, known as "golden parachutes" to company president, Mr. Samuel Armacost, and a number of other senior officers.

The severance payments would be triggered only in the event of a hostile takeover of the company, Bankamerica said.

After the suspension of Bankamerica shares the dollar closed in Tokyo at 153.77 yen against 154.23 in New York Monday night and at 1.9881 West German marks against 1.9920 in New York.

The news on Bankamerica caused quick dollar selling as operators connected it to difficulties in the U.S. banking system, dealers said. But persistent buying by Japanese investors and quick profit taking supported the currency against the yen, they added.

Icahn makes \$8.5 billion bid for USX

NEW YORK (R) — Veteran corporate raider Carl Icahn Monday announced his long-awaited bid to take over the USX Corp., making an \$8.5 billion offer for the huge steel and energy producer.

The flamboyant New York financier, after stalking the company for weeks in the marketplace, said he already owns 9.83 per cent of USX stock, with a total investment of \$545.7 million. He estimated he would spend another \$8 billion to acquire the remainder of the company.

USX declined any comment on the Icahn bid, but analysts said it was expected to wage a battle to remain independent.

"The company is going to do its damndest to avoid being taken over," predicted Mr. Bernard Addo, analyst with Argus Research Corp. He said USX has about \$500 million in cash and liquid securities at its disposal, plus a line of credit for \$3 billion.

Mr. Icahn, who vowed not to accept "greenmail" to deter his bid, said in a government filing that he might drop his offer if USX management agreed to restructure the company so as to boost the value of the company's

shares. Greenmail is the acceptance by a corporate raider of a sum of money to end a takeover bid.

Icahn was just one of three well-known investors who had been rumoured to be accumulating stock in the company formerly known as U.S. Steel.

Australian Robert Holmes A Court was believed still interested, but speculators have grown doubtful whether the often-mentioned T. Boone Pickens or Irwin Jacobs will become involved in any significant way.

The Icahn takeover offer is equal to \$31 a share. USX closed at \$26.50 Monday in very heavy trading of 12.7 million shares, some of which was believed to be purchases by Mr. Icahn.

In a disclosure statement to the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC), Mr. Icahn said he made the offer in a letter to USX Chairman David Roderick.

Mr. Icahn told Mr. Roderick that he would put up about \$1 billion for the takeover, while his financial adviser, investment firm Drexel Burnham Lambert Inc., has said it is "highly confident" it can obtain commitments for the

UAE pledges to stop violating OPEC quota

GENEVA (AP) — The key violator of OPEC's fragile accord on production controls said Tuesday it was sharply reducing its output in a gesture aimed at unifying the group and boosting oil prices.

The oil minister of the United Arab Emirates (UAE) told reporters as he entered the second day of an OPEC conference that UAE President Zayed bin Sultan Al Nahayan had decided on the cutback on Monday.

The UAE, one of OPEC's biggest producers, will drop its output from the current level of between 1.2 million and 1.3 million barrels daily to its OPEC-decreed quota of 950,000 barrels daily "to support the market and OPEC," said the minister, Dr. Mana Saeed Oteiba.

Dr. Oteiba said he was optimistic that the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) would reach agreement on a production-sharing system "which will support the market and push the prices very close to \$20 per barrel." He did not elaborate.

Oil prices currently are hovering around \$14 per barrel, but analysts say they could begin falling again if OPEC fails to agree to extend a production-limiting accord due to expire Oct. 31.

At Monday's meeting, the UAE had been singled out as the major violator of the 2-month-old accord on production quotas. At

least three other unidentified member countries also were alleged to have exceeded their quotas, according to conference sources, speaking on condition they not be identified.

A report to the 13 oil ministers from an OPEC experts group said total production had stayed within the overall limit of 14.8 million barrels daily for all members except Iraq. Under terms of the Aug. 5 accord, Iraq was exempted from a quota.

But the report said "a few" members were exceeding their agreed quotas, OPEC spokesman, Mr. James Audu, told reporters.

Mr. Audu declined to identify the cheaters but said this was the main topic of discussion in 2½ hours of talks.

Saudi Arabia, OPEC's most influential member and the world's largest oil exporter, had declared at the time of the August accord that violations would ruin any chance for OPEC to regain control of world oil prices.

The group has managed to stay within its self-imposed production ceiling only because Iran's output has been curtailed by Iraqi raids on its key export terminals in the Gulf.

Iran was the chief architect of the August agreement.

Without at least a renewal of the August accord, oil prices would be expected to plunge below \$10 a barrel, industry analysts have said.

Mr. Rihwanu Lukman, the OPEC president and oil minister of Nigeria, said in an opening address to Monday's session that each \$1 drop in the oil price meant a loss to OPEC of about \$5.5 billion a year. He said the group's income would be about \$65 billion this year, down from \$130 billion in 1985.

Mr. Rihwanu also said independent oil producers such as Britain must join OPEC in limiting production or face the possibility of a fresh decline in prices.

Sterling tumbles to record low

LONDON (R) — The chief of West Germany's central bank will meet British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher later this month, a government spokesman said Tuesday as sterling again hit record lows on the European foreign exchange markets.

The spokesman, describing Karl Otto Poehl's trip as "a courtesy visit," declined to give further details. But a spokeswoman at the West German chamber of commerce in London said Mr. Poehl would address a luncheon there on Oct. 20. Mr. Poehl's visit comes at a time of intense speculation on foreign exchanges that Britain could soon join the European Monetary System (EMS) exchange rate mechanism — a system which links major European currencies and prevents them from massive swings in value.

Mrs. Thatcher has opposed membership of the eight-currency system until her Conservative government judges the time to be ripe, while Mr. Poehl is a strong advocate of British membership. The government spokesman said the meeting had been arranged before last week's International Monetary Fund (IMF) meeting in Washington, at which the Bundesbank agreed to cooperate with the Bank of England (central bank) in defending sterling.

But with sterling still taking a battering on the foreign exchanges, speculation has grown that the pound may be forced to seek haven in the calmer

waters of the EMS, which obliges central banks to intervene in support of any currency which diverges too far from the other seven.

The pound's trade-weighted index sank to a new low of just 67.8 per cent of its 1975 value at the start of trading in London, down from 68.0 Monday. Sterling also hit a new low of 2.8558 marks, after finishing around 2.8625 Monday.

The dollar also continued its fall on foreign exchange markets pushed down by a pessimistic outlook for the U.S. economy and lack of any agreement among major countries on the dollar's value.

Traders said that, only intervention and the fear of intervention by central banks kept the dollar and the pound from falling more sharply.

The dollar closed at 1.9920 West German marks, down from 2.0050 marks on Friday.

The Bundesbank, the West German central bank, was reported to have gone into the market Monday, buying what dealers said was a modest amount of dollars in the afternoon.

"Apart from Bundesbank intervention, there is not a single factor supporting the dollar," one German dealer said.

"The only thing holding them up is the threat of concerted central bank intervention," said a New York trader.

The Bundesbank was estimated by U.S. dealers to have bought about \$50 million in the open

market.

Dealers said the purchases were seen more as a warning to the markets not to let the dollar decline get out of hand rather than an attempt to reverse current uncertainty about the dollar.

Traders also said the Bank of England had intervened to keep the pound from sliding.

Prices of metals stage sharp increase

Meanwhile, Platinum futures led a strong advance in metals prices Monday as demand from speculators continued to bolster prices in response to political tension between South Africa and the United States.

Concern that South Africa might retaliate against U.S. sanctions by withholding supplies of platinum, which has industrial applications in automobiles and electronics, fuelled the speculative surge, analysts said.

Sanctions were instituted last week after the Senate voted to override a presidential veto.

The platinum January contract closed up \$19.90 at \$615.30 an ounce. The advance helped take gold and silver prices higher as well.

However, after the close of trading, South African Finance Minister Barend Du Plessis said retaliation against sanctions would be contrary to his government's policy.

Gold prices were also higher, with the December contract rising \$5.30 at \$442.80 an ounce.

YOUR DAILY Horoscope

from the Carroll Righter Institute

FORECAST FOR WED., OCTOBER 8, 1986

GENERAL TENDENCIES: A sudden opportunity is present for you to find new ways of expressing yourself. A drastic event may test your ability to extend your interests and activities.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) You want to get into new ventures, but be prepared to make changes in your mode of life.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) You can have greater pleasure in the evening with your mate. Listen to some interesting new suggestion.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) Some civic matter needs to be studied well. If a partner changes his, or her, attitude, don't be surprised.

MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to Jul. 21) Study brochures that can help you to handle regular tasks. An associate may seem peculiar today.

LEO (Jul. 22 to Aug. 21) Don't fill up your schedule with a lot of amusements. Something special may turn up for the better.

VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) Study whatever will please and delight your family. Make antagonism a thing of the past.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) Some sudden trip or unexpected mission could be in the offing today that just might bring good luck.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) A financially-minded friend can give you fine advice, so be sure to follow it. Take no risks today.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) In the evening be with persons who are a little different than you. They can give good ideas.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) Take time to think and tap your subconscious for good ideas and hunches. Your mate can give beneficial ideas.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) A fine day for social affairs and for seeing as many friends as you can. Plan how best to gain wishes.

PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) Take advantage of opportunities that arise today in your business world. Advancement is possible.

IF YOUR CHILD IS BORN TODAY... he or she will have the ability to make a radical change when the occasion warrants it. Give as fine a combined course of education as you can so that your progeny can meet any emergency that arises and win throughout the lifetime. A real thinker here.

New British paper rolls off presses

LONDON (R) — Britain's first new top-of-the-market newspaper to be launched this century rolled off the presses Tuesday hoping to cash in on new financial and technological freedom in the newspaper industry.

The Independent, backed by £18 million (\$26 million) raised from financial institutions, has attracted an array of top journalists from rival newspapers.

Editor Andreas Whitam-Smith says his publication will be financially, politically, intellectually and editorially independent.

But as 650,000 copies of the first edition emerged from four presses in different parts of the

country with only minor technical hitches, analysts said the new daily faced a tough struggle for survival.

It needs to sell 375,000 copies a day to stay afloat and must attract large numbers of readers from well-established giants The Times, The Guardian and The Daily Telegraph.

Its first edition led with a story about government spending and pressures on sterling. Other front page stories covered the sinking of a Soviet submarine, the Pope's visit to France and the trial of a Jordanian accused of trying to blow up an Israeli plane.

The launch of The Independent, the second new title to hit the streets in a month, underlined new freedoms in an

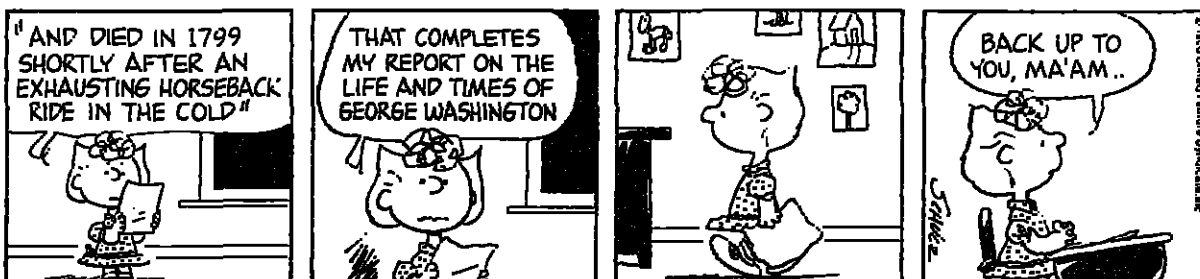
industry breaking the stranglehold of print unions which for decades prevented the introduction of modern printing technology.

But unlike Sunday Sport, whose first-edition cocktail of scandal and sport last month was "iced" with pictures of nude models, The Independent is aiming for an up-market readership.

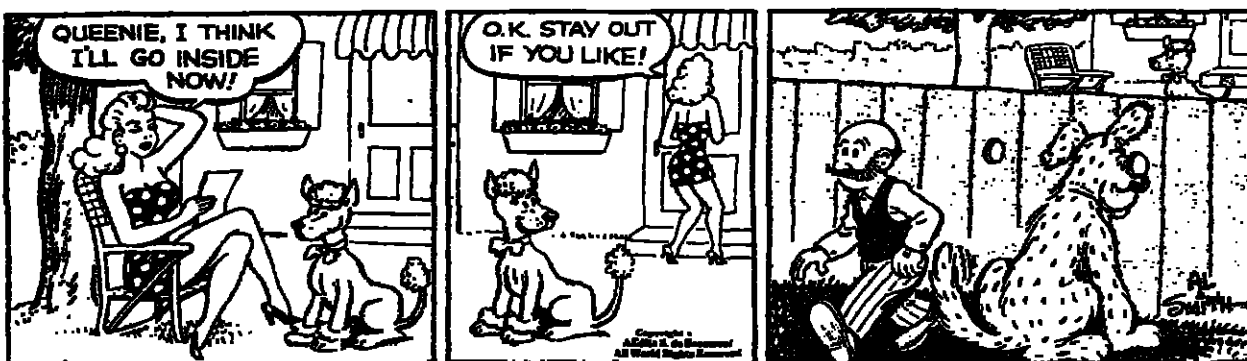
Most British newspaper readers buy one of several tabloids, with a heavy emphasis on a racy mixture of sex, crime and scandal.

By contrast, dummy editions of The Independent produced over the past month revealed an earnest, well laid-out paper, carefully targeted at the 20- to 45-year-old affluent, educated professional.

Peanuts



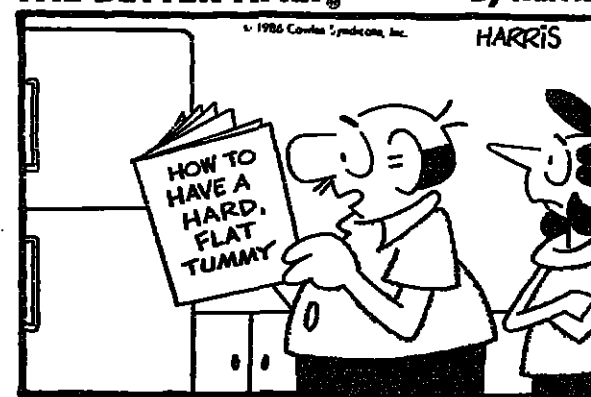
Mutt 'n' Jeff



Andy Capp

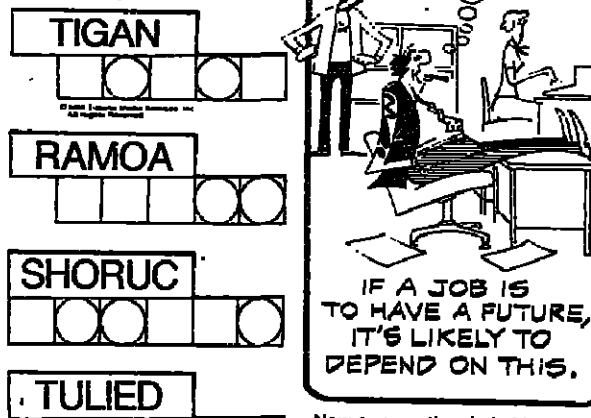


THE BETTER HALF. By Harris



JUMBLE. THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

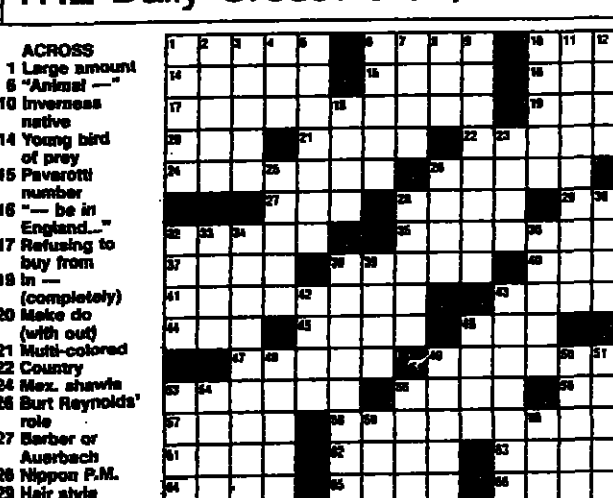


Answer: THE WHO

Yesterday's Jumbles: DERBY JOUST DAMASK POLLEN

Answer: A woman can say more in a look than a man can in 100 words—A BOOK

THE Daily Crossword by James R. Burns



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Yesterday's Puzzle Solved:

1 Across	Large amount
2 Across	Animal
3 Across	Inverness
4 Across	Young bird of prey
5 Across	Pavlov's number
6 Across	— be in England
7 Across	Refusing to buy from
8 Across	— (completely)
9 Across	Maid (with cut)
10 Across	Multi-colored
11 Across	Country
12 Across	Miss. shavie
13 Across	Burt Reynolds' role
14 Across	Barber or Auerbach
15 Across	Nippon P.M.
16 Across	Hair style
17 Across	Shield
18 Across	Home security device
19 Across	Wild ox
20 Across	Weights anchor
21 Across	Washed man
22 Across	Main point
23 Across	Billard shot
24 Across	Energy unit
25 Across	Leaves
26 Across	Rocky org
27 Across	Mate happy
28 Across	Dominate
29 Across	Unsettled
30 Across	Ancient Brit.
31 Across	Layman's org.
32 Across	Obdurate
33 Across	N.J. port
34 Across	"Pleasant" author
35 Across	Drug plant
36 Across	Unoppressed
37 Across	Hammer and
1 Down	Down
2 Down	Justified
3 Down	Threatened
4 Down	Handful
5 Down	Plainclothesman
6 Down	Bottle cap
7 Down	Goddeesses of destiny
8 Down	Extremely dull
9 Down	— Tin Tin
10 Down	Certain VIPs
11 Down	— voice
12 Down	Church singers
13 Down	Preslinger
14 Down	Red wood tree
15 Down	All even
16 Down	Perched upon
17 Down	Locusts
18 Down	Woolen fabric
19 Down	Disarms
20 Down	Comida cheers
21 Down	Adam
22 Down	Interest
23 Down	Unique person
24 Down	Eng. rock star
25 Down	Vital part
26 Down	Luffy
27 Down	Potter plate
28 Down	The thing there
29 Down	Helena's state: abbr.
30 Down	Pittsburgh's Carnegie
31 Down	Woolen fabric
32 Down	Quotes as authority
33 Down	Furious
34 Down	Superior to
35 Down	Kind of cake
36 Down	Send off
37 Down	Animal ruff
38 Down	Sharp stick
39 Down	Guido's note
40 Down	Peeved

Kohl predicts progress in East-West relations

Christian Democrats begin 3-day congress

MAINZ, West Germany (R) — Chancellor Helmut Kohl said Tuesday he saw new chances for East-West relations and arms control emerging from the forthcoming U.S.-Soviet talks and the reformist policies of Kremlin chief Mikhail Gorbachev.

Delivering the keynote address to a congress of his Christian Democratic Party (CDU) in Mainz, Mr. Kohl said he was confident the Reykjavik superpower meeting this weekend would reinforce the beginning of a new phase of détente.

"When President Reagan and General Secretary Gorbachev meet at the end of this week, this will also mean new progress towards arms control," he added. But the chancellor said he saw some of the most significant new opportunities for East-West ties arising from Mr. Gorbachev's reformist approach to both foreign and domestic affairs.

"Under the leadership of General Secretary Gorbachev, Soviet policy reflects a new dynamism," Mr. Kohl said.

"This Soviet policy contains risks, but also chances, which could lead to new understanding

and cooperation, and above all to new successes in disarmament and arms control," he added.

Mr. Kohl said that if his government were re-elected in national elections in January, he would do his best to ensure the new phase of détente spread to all levels and was not restricted to just the super powers.

The chancellor's speech, which focussed chiefly on domestic affairs, was aimed at rallying his party for a battle for every vote in the campaign for elections on Jan. 25.

With opinion polls predicting an easy win for the CDU and their liberal Free Democrat (FDP) allies, Mr. Kohl warned the congress delegates against over-confidence and said they still had a tough election battle before them.

Outlining his foreign policy

goals for the next four-year period of government, Mr. Kohl said he was determined to step up progress towards integration within the European Community.

He declared that a united Europe could emerge as an alternative to the super powers and emerge as a new centre of international power. Mr. Kohl told the congress that the West Germans had a key role to play in achieving this goal.

"Whoever raises doubts about this has not grasped how much the will of one nation can move history," he added.

With good news flooding in for the ruling centre-right coalition, CDU officials said the central issue of the three-day gathering was not victory or defeat but the size of the majority Mr. Kohl would gain in the Jan. 25 ballot.

Speaking to journalists after a party executive meeting Monday, Mr. Kohl said he would urge the CDU to fight for every possible vote in the forthcoming election campaign.

His aim, he said, was to ensure that his next four-year period in office would allow the conservatives to leave an indelible



Helmut Kohl

mark on West German society.

On the eve of the congress, the CDU strengthened its support in local government elections in Lower Saxony state, seen as an important pointer to the national poll.

"If we achieve the same kind of outcome in January that we got in Lower Saxony, it will be a terrific success," Mr. Kohl told reporters.

The CDU received yet another boost from a monthly television opinion survey showing enormous confidence in the performance of the West German economy.

West German political analysts say a favourable turn in East-West relations would further strengthen support for the government in the national election.

The Kohl aides said the chancellor was also confident that Bonn could play a decisive role in the coming years in stepping up integration of the European Community.

Gandhi sees progress in fight against poverty

NEW DELHI, India (AP) — Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi says his government is making progress in fighting poverty and Sikh rebellion but still is burdened by excessive population growth and the vast government bureaucracy.

The real challenge, as I see it, is to turn our population, which has become a big drag into our biggest asset," the 42-year-old prime minister said in an interview published Tuesday in the Indian Express.

Mr. Gandhi, who has been in power nearly two years, offered few concrete steps for solving India's problems.

Asked how to curb India's rapidly growing population of 780 million, Mr. Gandhi replied: "That is what human resources development is all about."

The prime minister, whose mother and predecessor was murdered by her Sikh bodyguards in October 1984, said his administration was making progress in the fight against Sikh terrorism in the northern state of Punjab.

"Punjab, I think, is much better than it has been for a long time," he said.

"The level of terrorism has never been so low in spite of the recent assassination attempts against him and Punjab's chief police official in separate incidents last week.

Mr. Gandhi escaped unhurt last Thursday, and Julius F. Ribeiro, who has been leading the battle against Sikh terrorism, suffered only a graze from a bullet following day.

"I would say that because we have been effective in Punjab, they (terrorists) are trying to come out with more dramatic actions that restore them in the eyes of others," Mr. Gandhi said.

Tories open conference with harsh jab at Labour

BOURNEMOUTH, England (R) — Britain's ruling Conservative Party opened its annual conference on Tuesday with a blistering attack on the opposition Labour Party's defence policy, saying it was bound to undermine the NATO alliance.

Conservative Chairman Norman Tebbit, in his opening address to 5,000 delegates at what is expected to be the last party conference before general elections, also pledged to expand the party's policy of privatising state industries and cutting taxes.

Delegates gave a standing ovation to Mr. Tebbit's wife Margaret, making her first appearance at a party conference since she was partly paralysed by an Irish Republican Army (IRA) bomb two years ago.

The security issue was underlined on Tuesday when two men, arrested Monday night outside the hotel where Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher was staying, appeared in court on firearms charges. Police were dismissing the incident as an act of stupidity.

In his speech Mr. Tebbit, who was also injured in the bomb blast during the 1984 party conference

in Brighton, attacked Labour's plans to scrap Britain's nuclear deterrent and close all U.S. nuclear bases in this country.

"The first duty of any government — without which none other is possible — must be the defence of the realm," he said. Labour had "a policy bound to fatally undermine NATO — the alliance which has preserved the peace and freedom which we have enjoyed in West Europe for 40 years," Mr. Tebbit said.

The four-day gathering began with the traditional singing of the national anthem and a religious service. The 4,000 delegates also observed a minute of silence in a prayer for peace.

With the Conservatives trailing in opinion polls and with her personal popularity at low ebb, Mrs. Thatcher, 60, received a polite standing ovation from the delegates.

On her arrival Monday, Mrs. Thatcher dismissed the policies of the Labour Party as a "calamity for Britain."

In his speech on Tuesday Mr. Tebbit described Labour's "more willing to trust the invaders of Afghanistan than our allies in the defence of free Europe."

Column 8

Berlin 'wall runner' returned to West

WEST BERLIN (R) — A 68-year-old U.S. citizen seized by Communist border guards after he ran along the top of the Berlin Wall on East Berlin territory has been returned to the West after two days' detention. West Berlin police said Tuesday. John Runnings ran several hundred metres along the four metre high white concrete wall on Sunday with a companion. Both were pulled down by guards and driven away into East Berlin. Police said Runnings' companion remained in custody. Runnings' detention followed a similar stunt on the eve of the 25th anniversary of the Berlin Wall in August when he climbed atop the wall and knocked concrete out with a hammer. On that occasion he was released with a warning that he should not do it again.

Prince Philip arrives in Tokyo

TOKYO (AP) — Prince Philip of Britain arrived in Tokyo on Tuesday for a six-day visit highlighted by a courtesy call on Japan's Emperor Hirohito. Prince Philip, Duke of Edinburgh and husband of Queen Elizabeth II, is to attend a luncheon given by the 85-year-old emperor at the imperial palace on Wednesday. The prince, who is also chairman of the International Equestrian Federation, is to attend the group's three-day bureau meeting in Tokyo. It opens Wednesday with 16 officials from Britain, West Germany, the United States, Chile, New Zealand, The Netherlands, Denmark, Canada, Switzerland, Egypt, Italy and Venezuela. He is scheduled to watch horse races at the Tokyo race track on the outskirts of the capital Saturday, and to leave for Peking on Sunday.

Ist bone-marrow transplant carried out in UAE

ABU DHABI (R) — A team of surgeons has carried out the first bone-marrow transplant operation on a cancer victim in the United Arab Emirates, the semi-official daily Emirates News reported Tuesday. It said the operation at Twam Hospital in Al Ain city was performed in 30 hours stretched over two days. The condition of the patient, identified as Fawzi Abdullah, 31, was stable but the patient would remain under observation for a month, a hospital spokesman was quoted as saying.

New form of cancer may raise death toll among women

LONDON (R) — A new virulent form of cervical cancer may raise the death toll among sexually active women by 70 per cent, British doctors said Tuesday. The British Medical Association said that in the past 10 years there had been an epidemic of the pre-cancerous form of the disease, largely among young women. The epidemic was continuing and one computer model was now predicting a 70 per cent rise in mortality in women under 50 in 10 years time, the association said in a report. That would take the death toll from the present 580 to 1,000 a year in that age group. The overall death rate from cancer of the cervix is 2,000 a year but many deaths could be prevented by improved screening.

Nancy Reagan unhurt after tumbling from stage

WASHINGTON (AP) — First lady Nancy Reagan took a tumble from the stage but was unhurt during a concert by pianist Vladimir Horowitz at the White House. President Ronald Reagan, after determining that his wife was all right, seized the occasion for a quip. The incident occurred after Horowitz's programme as the first lady apparently nudged her chair too close to the edge of the stage while smoothing her skirt. As the audience gasped, Mrs. Reagan's chair fell into a flower box, which borders the two-story stage, and then onto the carpeted floor. The first lady promptly rose, assured the president and others that she was unhurt, and resumed her seat to applause from the crowd of about 200 in the White House East Room. "Honey," said Mrs. Reagan, "I told you to do that. If I didn't get any applause..."

Two newsmen escape to Thailand from Kampuchea

BANGKOK (R) — Two Western newsmen crossed from Kampuchea into the safety of Thailand Tuesday after Vietnamese troops pursued them for over two weeks across monsoon-soaked countryside, one of the pair said.

Australian David Nason, 32, who was shot in the arm-pit, and Canadian Robert Karniol, 35, looked tired but well after arriving in Bangkok Tuesday morning after a grueling three-week trip with guerrillas up to 100 kilometres inside Kampuchea.

Vietnamese troops wounded Nason on Sept. 20, three days after the trip began, as the newsmen accompanied about 105 guerrillas of the anti-Hanoi Kampuchean People's National Liberation Front (KPNLF) across a ricefield, Karniol said.

He said Vietnamese forces opened up a 30-minute barrage of machine-gun, mortar and rocket-propelled grenade fire.

Three guerrillas were wounded and one from another guerrilla group travelling with them was killed.

"We were in a very, very exposed position because there is

no cover in a rice paddy," Karniol said.

He said it was the Khmer Rouge, the guerrilla group widely regarded as being responsible for the deaths of hundreds of thousands of Kampuchean during its 1975-1979 rule, who finally brought them back over the heavily-mined border.

Thai military sources earlier said they arrived Monday.

Helped by a captured guerrilla, Vietnamese commanders held a high-level meeting to coordinate the search for the journalists, Karniol quoted his guides as saying.

"The Vietnamese were very anxious to get their hands on us," Karniol, said after a medical check-up. "The Vietnamese mounted a rather large operation to capture us and our unit."

Vietnam has 140,000 troops in Kampuchea defending the pro-Hanoi leaders it installed there in 1979 after overthrowing the Khmer Rouge.

Karniol said he and Nason hid at a KPNLF camp in Battambang province following the Vietnamese attack near Highway Five.

Japan plans to increase security at embassies

TOKYO (AP) — The government plans to tighten security at its embassies in response to increase bomb threats and terrorist attacks, a Foreign Ministry official said Tuesday.

The official, who spoke on condition of anonymity, said that through September there were a record number of 96 incidents involving bomb threats, terrorist attacks, other crimes and protests against Japanese diplomatic establishments and the homes of embassy staff.

There were only 62 such cases reported during all of 1985, the official said.

He said Japanese diplomatic offices have received 27 bomb threats through September, compared to 26 for all of 1985 and five in 1984.

Another official cited an attack against the Japanese embassy in Indonesia in May; the storming and occupation of the Japanese embassy-owned information centre in South Korea last month; and the March bombing of a car owned by Japanese embassy staff in Rabat, Morocco.

A Foreign Ministry spokesman said security will be upgraded by increasing staff at Japan's missions, abroad and adding equipment such as alarms.

The budget for staff increases during the current fiscal year through next March 31 is \$4.2 million, while \$1.7 million has been earmarked for improving facilities, the spokesman said.

Some anti-Japanese incidents had no specific political causes, but demonstrators, threatening callers and terrorists were apparently motivated by Japanese political and economic acts, the nation's greater economic presence in the world and its continued practice of allowing whaling, the Foreign Ministry official said.

Threatening calls were received at Japanese missions in 15 countries, the official said.

The official attributed the increased number of incidents to the greater presence of Japan internationally, coupled with a recent increase in terrorism worldwide.

Pope calls for loyalty among French clergymen

ANNECY, France (AP) — Pope John Paul II on Tuesday hammered home his call for priests and nuns to remain firm in their Catholic beliefs, saying the church "counts on your loyalty."

The leader of the world's 800 million Roman Catholics arrived in this lakeside city in the French Alps on the last day of his four-day visit to France.

Once again he invoked the example of a French saint, St. Francis de Sales, as a means to inspire a French church that is weakening steadily and losing its clergy.

"I would like to say again how much all of the Church counts on your loyalty to the praise of God... and on your constant action," the 66-year-old Pontiff told an early morning gathering of nuns and priests at the Basilica of the Visitation in Annecy, where St.

Francis de Sales was bishop in the 16th century.

Mass was said in an open park on the lake before an estimated 80,000 people.

Most of Monday's activities also were devoted to what he said was the urgent need for a revival of the faith in France.

"In a world where bad morals are justified by pretexts that serve certain causes, the Christians must continue to call evil that which is evil, never accepting that the end justifies immoral or terrorist means," the Pontiff told religious and lay officials at a seminary outside Lyon Monday night.

It was a double-barreled message from a Pope concerned both about the dwindling strength of the Roman Catholic Church in France and a world he perceives as in moral decline.

Argentina begins trial of those who tortured prisoners

BUENOS AIRES (R) — Day after day witnesses file into an Argentine civil court to tell their stories of being kidnapped, tortured and beaten under the nation's former military government.

In a previous trial, five members of the country's military junta, including two former presidents, were convicted of human rights abuses and sentenced to terms ranging from four and a half years to life in prison.

But now the people who carried out their orders are on trial.

"The direct applicators of torture are on trial now, the people who had the electric cattle prod in hand," he said, referring to a tool used by cattle ranchers that became a common torture device during the military government's so-called "dirty war" against left-wingers.

For the past four weeks, retired Gen. Ramon Camps and six other former police officers have been on trial for scores of human rights violations.

Witnesses have described in

agonising detail how they were tortured in what they say were secret detention centres.

One witness testified last Friday that he was tortured for ten hours at a time in a secret jail. Another witness said a cellmate told her she was tortured while giving birth.

Another witness said he was tortured regularly for six years in various secret jails, sometimes with plastic bags wrapped over his head and tied at the neck while he was bound to a chair. He said he twice saw Gen. Camps visit the torture centre.

Gen. Camps was then police chief of Buenos Aires province and human rights activists say he set up a network of secret detention centres around the province where torture was routine and where people were held for years at a time without charge.

The armed forces bowed out of power and called elections in 1983 when their public support evaporated after defeat in the Falklands war with Britain in 1982 and economic recession.

GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES GOREN AND OMAR SHARIF

WEEKLY BRIDGE QUIZ

Q.1—As South, vulnerable, you hold:
♠AJ6 ♠J876532 ♣K93
Partner opens the bidding with one spade. What do you respond?

Q.2—Both vulnerable, as South you hold:
♠52 ♠AQ643 ♠AQ10 ♣K109
The bidding has proceeded:
South West North East
1 ♣ Pass 1 ♠ 2 ♣
What action do you take?

Q.3—As South, vulnerable, you hold:
♠KJ10752 ♠AQ85 ♣Q94
The bidding has proceeded:
South West North East
1 ♠ Pass 1 NT Pass
What do you bid now?

Q.4—Both vulnerable, as South you hold:
♠K6 ♠A10762 ♠AK103 ♣93
The bidding has proceeded:
South West North East
1 ♣ 2 ♠ 2 ♠ 3 ♠
What action do you take?

Q.5—Neither vulnerable, as South you hold:
♠AQ105 ♣83 ♠5 ♣QJ765
The bidding has proceeded:
East South West North
1 ♣ Pass 1 NT Pass
What do you bid now?

Q.6—Neither vulnerable, as South you hold:
♠AQ105 ♣83 ♠5 ♣QJ765
The bidding has proceeded:
North East South
1 ♣ 2 ♣ 2 ♣
What action do you take?